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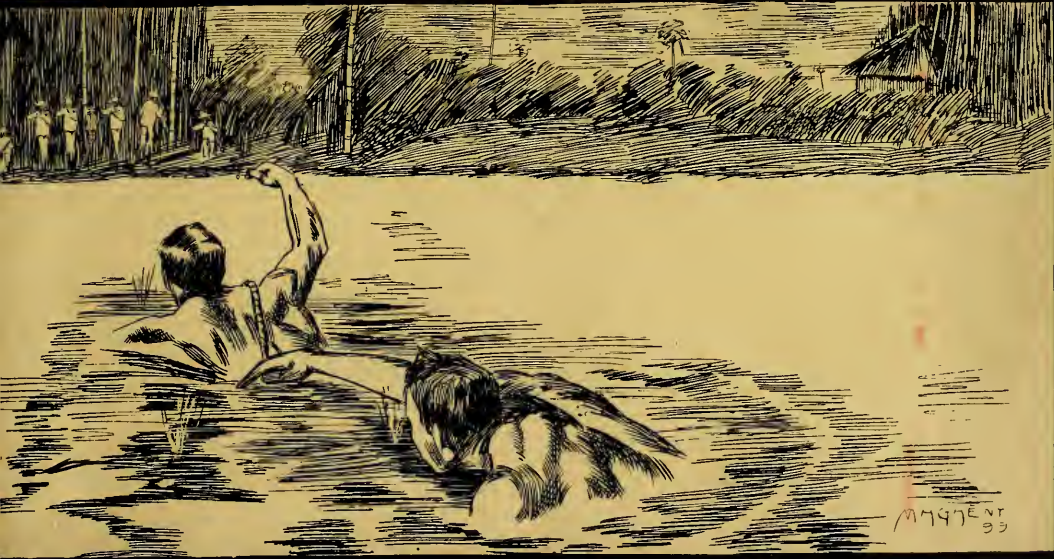
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"FIGHTING TWENTIETH"



- HISTORY AND OFFICIAL SOUVENIR -



CORPORAL WILLIAM B. TREMBLEY, COMPANY B.



PRIVATE EDWARD WHITE, COMPANY B.

20th
"THE FIGHTING TWENTIETH."

History and Official Souvenir of
the Twentieth Kansas Regiment.

Publication authorized by the executive committee of the non-partisan reception committee appointed by Governor Stanley from the state at large.

Price, 25 cents.

Kan. Inf. 20th Regt.

1898-99

Topeka, Kansas.
1899.

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William H. Hensley

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

The American Nation appreciates
the devotion and valor of
its soldiers and sailors. Among
its hosts of brave defenders, the
twentieth Kansas was fortunate
in opportunity and heroic in
action, and has won a permanent
place in the hearts of a grateful
people,
William H. Tunley
September 30th 1899,

1993852

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Story of the "Fighting Twentieth" by the Secretary of War.

THE records of the War Department show that the Twentieth regiment of Kansas volunteers sailed from San Francisco on the steamship "Indiana" on the 27th of October, 1898, and on the steamship "Newport" on the 9th of November, 1898, arriving at Manila on the 1st and 6th days of December following; that the regiment was engaged in actual battle, sustaining losses by

death or wounds, on each of the following days, viz.: The 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 23d, 24th, 26th and 28th of February, 1899; the 11th, 12th, 13th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st of March; the 25th and 26th of April; the 4th and 24th of May, and the 16th and 22d of June. Their participation in engagements is specially mentioned in cablegrams from General Otis on the 8th of February, the 28th of April, and the 25th of May, 1899.

The regiment left the Philippines for home on the 3d of September, 1899, just six months after it was entitled to be discharged from service under the act of Congress.

The greater part of the engagements above mentioned were fought, and most of the losses of life were incurred, at a time when there was no obligation for further service resting upon the members of the regiment, except that which was self-imposed upon them by their own love of country and their determination to maintain the rightful sovereignty of the United States and the honor of its flag.

The character of the regiment's services in the field is well indicated by the following recommendations for brevet promotions made by Major-General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the second division of the Eighth Army Corps, and approved by Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Corps. I quote from the official document:

"Frederick Funston, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., to be Major-General, U. S. Vols., by brevet. (For) Gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents from February 4th to July 1, 1899; particularly for daring courage at the passage of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, May 27, 1899, while Colonel 20th Kansas Vols."

"Wilder S. Metcalf, Colonel, 20th Kansas Vols., to be Brigadier-General, by brevet. (For) Gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents, from February 4th to July 1, 1899, during which period he was wounded on two separate occasions."

The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited the same high quality of bravery and efficiency which characterized their commanders.

I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen-soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their state.



ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

ELIHU ROOT.

“Crowning Glory of the Closing Century.”

A TRIBUTE FROM HON. J. L. BRISTOW, OF KANSAS,
FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE soldiers of Napoleon enjoyed the reflected glory of their matchless general. England's soldiers are honored because of the mighty empire which their valor has won and sustains. The American soldier is loved and revered because of the principles for which he fights. The soldiers of the Spanish-American war have broken down the doors of medieval superstition, and permitted millions of serfs to breathe the free air of modern civilization. Their heroic achievements are the crowning glory of the closing century.

In these great achievements the Twentieth Kansas has performed a conspicuous part. It has won the plaudits of the Nation. To have been a soldier of the Twentieth Kansas at Manila is a rare honor. Kansas is proud of the Twentieth. It has gallantly upheld the honor of our country, and courageously maintained the luster of American arms. It has shed glory upon the State, and a patriotic people, with joyous acclaim, welcome its return from the fields of victory.



JOSEPH L. BRISTOW,
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

BRIGADIER-
GENERAL
FREDERICK
FUNSTON.



Battles of the "Fighting Twentieth."

- Advance on the enemy, February 5.
Independent skirmish, February 7.
Caloocan, February 10.
Tulijan, March 25.
Malinta, March 26.
Poli, March 27.
Marilao, March 28.
Bigoa, March 29.
Guiginto, March 29.
Advance on Malolos, March 30 and 31.
Defense of Malolos, three weeks.
Bagbag river, April 25.
Calumpit, April 26.
Grand river, April 27.
Santo Tomas, May 4.
San Fernando, May 6.
Bacolor, May 13.
Santa Rita, May 15.
Defense of San Fernando, May 25.

Ware's Tribute in Verse.

I have got a wealthy neighbor
Who is living without labor—
Who has cash and bonds and stocks and stuff, and asks me out to dine;
And I have another neighbor,
Living by the hardest labor,
Who's got a Twentieth Kansas boy out on the fighting line.

There's no fun in being weary,
But if you should put the query,
"Which of these two people's places would you take?" well, I opine,
Not the man that's got the money,
But the man that's got the sonny—
Got the snorting, rip-cavorting boy down on the fighting line.

—*Eugene F. Ware.*

Governor Stanley Praises the Twentieth.

Points out that its Splendid Distinction was Won after the Term of Enlistment had Expired.

The members of the Twentieth Kansas regiment have been volunteer soldiers in an unusual and splendid sense. They enlisted for the Spanish-American war. By the terms of their enlistment their period of service expired when the Spanish-American treaty of peace was signed. Every member of the Twentieth Kansas regiment had a right to lay down his arms and demand transportation home when the treaty of peace with Spain was concluded, but the thought of quitting in the face of a fight never entered the mind of a Kansas soldier. The flag needed defenders, and the Kansas soldiers remained voluntarily to defend it. Not a man faltered, not a man stood upon his right to quit, but with that devotion to duty which has characterized the whole history of American freeman and made for the undying glory of the American soldiery they went on until their lives and their services were no longer needed. The splendid distinction the Twentieth Kansas has won has been won while fighting after the term of enlistment had expired. It is a great regiment. All Kansas is proud of it; and what Kansas is proud of is good enough, and will pass muster in any community on earth.

“The Raggedy Kansas Man.”

BY LIEUT.-COL. E. C. LITTLE.

OH, the flags are in the windows and the folks are in the street,
And I hear a bugle call that never blew retreat,
And the girls begin to cry and the men begin to cheer—
The Twentieth! The Twentieth! The Kansas boys are here.

CHORUS.

Oh, the raggedy man, the raggedy man,
He swam a bit and forward ran—
The raggedy, raggedy Kansas man.

There's lads who crossed the Tuliahan and fought at Malabon,
And chased the Tagal bolos through the jungles of Luzon;
By yonder dark-stained blouses and dusty suits of brown—
The “raggedy men from Kansas” again have come to town.

There's Eddie White and Trembley, who swam the Rio Grande,
And sprinkled on its farther bank a touch of Kansas sand;
There's Adna Clarke and sixteen men held Tondo road at night
When flashing of the cannon set the dusky way alight.

Malolos and Bocaue's trench know the Kansas yell;
San Fernando and San Tomas the Kansas story swell;

They've Kansas day at Bacolor, and where'er these rifles roam—
To a thousand Kansas mothers they bring their valor home.

Upon the bridge at Marilao they left their hero dead,
Where swift and sharp the Mausers death's angry message sped.
Oh, “they did n't know a lemon and they did n't know the tide,”
But half a world a-watching knows how the Kansans died.

At Guiguinto's fiercest battle, yon flag in honor flew;
What roaring rifles kept it, all Luna's army knew;
And high it swung o'er Caloocan, Bag-Bag, and Marilao—
“Those raggedy Pops from Kansas,” 'fore God they're heroes
now.

They swarmed o'er swamp and rice field with battle all aflame;
Beneath the mystic Southern Cross they wrote the Kansas
name;
And so from tropic forest, return o'er ocean wide
To Kansas wives and sweethearts who wait with loving pride.

For the raggedy man, the raggedy man,
Who swam and fought and forward ran—
“Rock Chalk, Jayhawk!”—the Kansas man.

Roll of Honor.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Alfred C. Alford, first lieutenant company B, Lawrence; killed in action February 7, 1899.
Albert S. Anibal, private company G, Independence; killed in action March 25, 1899.
Orlin L. Birlaw, musician company G, Independence; killed in action March 29, 1899.
Morris J. Cohen, sergeant company B, San Francisco; killed in action March 23, 1899.
William Carroll, private Company D, Frontenac; killed in action March 27, 1899.
Curran Craig, private company E, Garnett; died of wounds March 26, 1899.
Alva L. Dix, private company G, Independence; killed in action March 29, 1899.
David S. Elliott, captain company G, Coffeyville; killed in action February 28, 1899.
Troy E. Fairchild, private company B, McCune; killed in action March 26, 1899.
Ivers J. Howard, private company B, San Francisco; killed in action February 10, 1899.
Adrian Hatfield, private company I, Topeka; died of wounds March 30, 1899.
Larry Jones, private company D, Pittsburg; died of wounds February 25, 1899.
Orville R. Knight, private company F, Pittsburg; died of wounds February 25, 1899.
James W. Kline, private company L, Kansas City, Kan.; killed in action March 13, 1899.
William Keeney, private company I, Topeka; killed in action March 28, 1899.
Oscar Mallicott, private company K, Virgil; died of wounds February 24, 1899.
Resil Manahan, private company A, Topeka; killed in action April 26, 1899.

George H. Monroe, private company F, Marinette, Wis.; killed in action February 23, 1899.
John C. Muhr, private company E, Westphalia; died of wounds March 25, 1899.
Henry H. Morrison, private company M, Salina; died of wounds April 28, 1899.
William A. McTaggart, second lieutenant company G, Independence; killed in action May 4, 1899.
Howard Olds, private company I, Fort Scott; died of wounds February 26, 1899.
Charles Pratt, private company E, New Cambria; killed in action February 5, 1899.
Hiram L. Plummer, private company E, Garnett; killed in action March 25, 1899.
Alonzo B. Rickotts, private company I, Stanton; killed in action February 10, 1899.
Ernest Ryan, private company L, Abilene; died of wounds May 25, 1899.
Jay Sheldon, sergeant company I, Osawatomie; died of wounds February 9, 1899.
John Sherrer, private company G, Los Angeles, Cal.; killed in action March 27, 1899.
William Sullivan, private company A, Topeka; killed in action May 24, 1899.
Oscar G. Thorne, private company L, La Cygne; killed in action March 11, 1899.
Albert H. Terry, private company L, Kansas City, Kan.; died of wounds April 29, 1899.
Joseph A. Wahl, private company H, Lawrence; died of wounds March 31, 1899.
Martin A. Wilcox, private company H, Lawrence; killed in action March 29, 1899.
Samuel M. Wilson, private company M, Salina; killed in action May 4, 1899.

Roll of Honor.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lewis R. Badger, private company F, Kansas City, Kan.; died January 10, 1899.

William H. Bash, private company F, Fort Scott; died January 6, 1899.

Sim F. Barber, private company L, Abilene; died March 27, 1899.

Etoy! P. Blair, private company A, Topeka; died January 11, 1899.

John H. Bartlett, private company F, Watson; died July 14, 1898.

Isaac G. Cooper, corporal company B, Kansas City, Kan.; died February 1, 1899.

David L. Campbell, private company L, Junction City; died January 19, 1899.

Bert Cornett, private company E, Toronto; died January 3, 1899.

Raymond B. Dawes, private company C, Leavenworth; died at Honolulu, November 22, 1898.

Dallas Day, private company I, Topeka; died November 2, 1898.

Louis Ferguson, private company B, Kansas City, Kan.; died December 24, 1898.

Albert Fergus, private company E, Yates Center; died June 17, 1898.

Cecil Flowers, private company L, Kansas City, Kan.; died July 22, 1898.

Charles Graves, private company C, Centralia; died November 25, 1898.

Clifford H. Greenough, private company L, Bennington; died June 24, 1898.

Powhattan Hackett, private company F, Fort Scott; died January 9, 1899.

Norman E. Hand, private company L, Abilene; died January 18, 1899.

Edward R. Hook, private company H, Lawrence; died September 13, 1899.

John M. Ingenthron, private company L, Wa Keeney; died at Yokohama on way home.

Robert M. Lee, private company F, Manhattan; died on transport Tartar, between Manila and Hong Kong.

Fred Maxwell, private company K, Richmond; died February 2, 1899.

Louis Moon, private company B, Kansas City, Kan.; died June 24, 1898.

Fred Maxfield, private company B, Kansas City, Kan.; died June 13, 1899.

Wilson H. McAllister, corporal company M, Salina; died June 24, 1898.

Elmer McIntyre, private company E, Neosho Falls; died August 24, 1898.

Guy Nebegall, private company I, Newton; died May 3, 1899.

Harry Pepper, private company I, Topeka; died June 26, 1898.

Edward A. Rethemeyer, private company A, Topeka; died January 8, 1899.

Benjamin W. Squires, private company L, Junction City; died January 14, 1899.

Charles B. Snodgrass, private company B, Winters, Cal.; died February 2, 1899.

William Vancil, private company I, Fort Scott; died on transport Indiana, December 7, 1898.

James Wardick, private company E; died at military hospital, San Francisco, October 10, 1899.

John D. Young, private company A, Wamego; died January 15, 1899.



CALVIN A. RUSSELL, K.C.

GENERAL SHAFER, GENERAL FUNSTON, COLONEL METCALF AND GOVERNOR STANLEY REVIEWING THE REGIMENT.

A Tribute to the Volunteers.

"Not the Brigadier, not the Colonel, or subalterns alone, but the great American General—the private soldier."

BY JOSEPH G. WATERS.

PROTECTED by the Constitution, proud and arrogant by two hundred years of rule, Slavery at last defiantly challenged the future of this great Republic. The shotted guns ceased their roar. The answer came from the desert. It was an empire of liberty.

From our borders went a lone crusader, mighty only in his cause, to battle it; lifting his dying eyes, he saw victory dangling from the swaying noose of a gallows tree, that even this near by seems touched with the immortal grace of Calvary.

The pioneers of the state came here in the cause of liberty. No lure of wealth, no promise nor portent that oftenest causes adventure or change of home. The state was part of a barren, untenanted plain, without forest, a baked soil, no seed time nor harvest.

Here commenced the struggle that finally sent our boys to the Philippines. Here was the first drum-beat against slavery, the first human wall to oppose its further advance.

For the first time in a thousand years there was dew on the wild grass. It was the blood of our slain. As time parts the shadows, it shall be the chrisom of all our acres. We should not wait for slow-moving centuries. Whether history has already chronicled upon its page these scenes of conflict in Kansas, they still are sacred. We need not journey to build a shrine nor debate where to set a monument.

The state heard the first call for troops. The guns had not ceased firing on Sumter before our troops were on the march. The state gave regiments when it could illy spare men. Thousands of our young men left for the front. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, springing steps, strong arms, and brave hearts. Abounding with ambition. Great loves filled their souls. Youths, in whose lives the day never ended and the night never forgot its stars. Whether they came back and are now wrecked, palsied with years, or stricken with the incurable infirmities of old age, or the long years resting under the turf once sodden with their blood, somewhere, covered by the Nation's green, or beneath the ocean, fast asleep, in their youth, their beauty and bloom, they can never forget the kiss of a mother's good-by, the last view at the turn of the lane, the stir of drums, the wave of handkerchiefs, and all earth blinded with their tears.

Forgive me, brave boys of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. I have limned the wrong scene. My poor pencil has drawn the wrong picture. It is your going, your coming, not mine nor your fathers'!

The story has long been told. It has eaten into the life-blood of this magnificent Republic. Their battles were the Nation's, their victories for all mankind. In the fulness of time, when the appetite was no longer whetted for sacrifice, the bugles died away and the drums rolled no more the rally, the charge, the fight; and no more kept beat to the rattle of clods upon the coffin of a soldier. Peace began her victories. On these treeless plains came the great woods. The parched soil took on its first vernal robes. The rains came, each season went its round, and for a lifetime the Autumns bended their branches with the great white harvests of Peace. Great orchards up the divides. Grapes cluster on the sunniest slopes. Herds belly deep in clover. The flow of Nile for all the centuries is in our granaries to-day. All the fat years of Egypt are in our bins. The visitor who treads the tufted floors of Kansas imagines they are the velvets of Paradise.

The state has accomplished more than harvest wealth. It has wiser and better laws than any state or sovereignty has ever had. They are merciful, just, and Christian. No man is condemned on suspicion, and we hurl anathema to those who do. The wife is partner of her husband, and his heir, and no longer obscured by his shadow. The homestead is capacious enough to shelter the brood, it matters not how big the family may be, and no adversity can touch it if the good woman refuses to sign the mortgage. We have injected blood into the iron-clad common law. Our helpless are the apple of our eye. On every crowning summit rises a schoolhouse, and through the timber, over the swell, far down the valley, streams the flag our brave boys have borne across ten thousand ocean leagues, and returned glowing with honor and victory.

The captains of our schools are our great generals of patriotism. Here is bred the tumult, the passion, the riot, the love, for the land, its laws, its homes.

Up in the steppes, far and away, jangle the Sabbath bells, stately, solemn and grand, ebbing and flowing among the bees that loiter in the clover, over the meadows, and down the valleys that race with the streams their seaward way. Processions of children on every highway trudge to school and lengthen the morning with ten thousand miles of childhood song, and fret the state's expanse with innocent gabble or happiest glee. A million and a half of patriotic, intelligent citizens; a mere footstep, here and there, of millions yet to be. Our people blaze their own roads. They shape precedent. They smile at their own mistakes. They are enamored of the skirmish line. The state stands with her schoolhouses and churches upon the crest. She gazes upward into the sky. The dial shows but dawn. This is the mother, and how well she deserves the mightiest sons. She has them; they have just returned from the Philippines.

Brothers, this is a holy soil, and the future of our state is the holiest trust. The Ark of the Covenant rests upon our soil. Danger hides and peril is far away so long as she musters such battalions. As one man, with one voice, the state welcomes them

home. As one sweetheart, with one love, she plants the kiss of benediction on their foreheads. They have marched through fire and flood. They have not weighed danger nor counted odds. Their valor is on the universal lip. Their glory is not a matter of race. They have been over strange seas, under strange skies, with strange peoples. They have lit an archipelago with the fires of liberty and law. They have held up the flag to the south seas. The under world has caught the meaning of its stars. It has been a blossoming rod to benighted races, their one cure, their one hope, their only redemption.

In all their voyaging, as the ship might sail, as waves might drift, or gales might drive; through ocean doldrums or its typhoons and midnight tempests; through long nights where glittered stars they never saw before; as they beheld the great morning spread its crimson shafts, or the sun burn its way down ocean depths; as the porpoise played, or as they watched the phosphorescent glow; as they buried our dead at sea, a plunge into eternity; as they rode into Manila Bay; as they stood alone on sentry; through jungle, across rivers, climbing the broken beam, on the firing line, in the thick of battle, in hospital, sick, wounded or dying, there has not been a moment the mother forgot her sons. There has not been an hour, waking or sleeping, that the good people of this state have not wrestled with the good angels, to guard them and bless them. They have encompassed them on every hand with their love. They have given them tears that shone with their glory as beaded dews with morning sun. They have returned home. What a delicious word! Each one knows its tears, its joy, its glory, who was on the frail planks for thirty days, and then saw the harbor lights at the Golden Gate.

Not the brigadier, not the colonel, the captains or subalterns alone, but above and beyond them, the one great American general, the private soldier who, standing in the shadow of his own gun, nameless and unseen, flashed a blaze of glory over a continent, and set a new sun in the sky for all people, all times, all seas, and all lands. When, in stone and story, in speech and song, the great millions of Kansans yet to be, shall be told of Calumpit and Bagbag river; the fights from Caloocan to San Fernando, the broken beam, what victories and all, a generous envy will swell their souls, to dare and do and die in other days of battle, which God grant may never come! If the state were Rome a fillet might crown each brow; some gracious Cæsar bestow his nod, and an Arch of Triumph be built by slaves to honor them. It is another time and another land. Each a Cæsar, sovereign as Augustus, coming home in triumph, to the accustomed place of hearth, and love, and home.

Events in Twentieth Kansas History.

1898.

- APR. 26—Governor Leedy called for troops.
MAY 13—Officially mustered into service.
16—Regiment left Topeka.
20—Arrived at San Francisco.
AUG. 5—Changed from Camp Merritt to Camp Merriam.
OCT. 27—Second and third battalions sailed for Manila in trans-

- port Indiana; arrived at Honolulu November 5; left November 5, and arrived at Manila December 1.
Nov. 8—First battalion embarked at San Francisco on transport Newport; arrived at Honolulu November 16; left November 19, and arrived at Manila December 6.

1899.

- JAN. 23—Removed from quarters in tobacco warehouse to camp formerly occupied by Wyoming troops.
FEB. 4—Ordered to the front, north of Manila.
7—Lieut. Alfred C. Alford killed in an advance.
10—Kansas troops first to enter Caloocan.
22—Insurgents' attack on Caloocan repulsed.
25—Capt. David S. Elliott killed.
MAR. 24—Advance from Caloocan began.
25—Regiment swam the Tulijan river and captured a blockhouse.
26—Engagements at Malinta and Meycuayan.
28—Band of Kansans swam river at Marilao and captured earth-works on other side, taking eighty prisoners.
29—Major (now Colonel) Metcalf slightly wounded.
31—Kansas regiment first to enter Malolos, the insurgent capital.

- MAR. 31—Captain Watson severely wounded.
APR. 24—Advance against Calumpit began.
25—Captain Boltwood's company crossed the Bagbag river under fire.
27—Privates White and Trembley swam the Rio Grande, carrying ropes with which to draw rafts across.
MAY 4—Colonel Funston promoted to be brigadier general.
5—Major Metcalf appointed colonel to succeed Funston.
5—Lieut. W. A. McTaggart killed in the advance against Santo Tomas.
JUNE 1—Rainy season began.
SEPT. 6—Regiment sailed for home.
OCT. 10—Reached San Francisco.
28—Final muster-out.
Nov. 2—Grand reception at Topeka by the people of Kansas.

History of the "Fighting Twentieth."

Something of the Achievements of the Kansas Volunteers during the Eighteen Months of Army Service.

DURING the thirty-eight years she has belonged to the sisterhood of states, Kansas has never been half so proud of anything as she is of the "Fighting Twentieth" regiment. When soldiers were needed to defend the flag the sons of Kansas volunteered. They have fought the good fight, they have kept the faith, and they return conquerors and more than conquerors. They have been put to the test of flood and sword and fire, and the test establishes 100 per cent. of patriotism and valor. No warriors in this or any age have displayed greater daring in battle, and no soldiery returning to the walks of civil life are entitled to greater honors in peace.

So much has been written of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, and so much is yet to be written, that a record of its achievements in a volume of this size must needs be inadequate. Eight months in the trenches, on the firing line and leading charges over swamps and through jungles on the other side of the globe is not a story to be told in a few lines. It has been fruitful in experience, rich in adventure, pathetic in hardships, and cruel in disease and death. But no discomfort has daunted the ardor of those sturdy Kansas boys, and no peril has restrained them. It is a matter of record that the only trouble the Kansans have caused their superior officers has arisen through the tendency to get too far in advance of the others. They were first in war; let it be written also that they are first in peace and first in the hearts of the people of Kansas.

There has never been anything of the tin soldier about the Twentieth. It has never been arrayed in gaudy togs with gilt braid, tinsel, and plumes. It has never gone forth to sham battle for the edification of a grand-stand. Its fighting has been real fighting, and hardships began with the day of enlistment. There was a downpour of dreary rain almost every day during the stay at Camp Leedy, in the Topeka fair-grounds. The soldiers were wretchedly equipped in tents, blankets, clothing, provisions, and other essentials to camp comfort. When they enlisted most of the young men came in their poorest clothing, for they expected a grateful government to furnish them with uniforms forthwith. When they reached San Francisco the red tape of the War Department had not been sufficiently untangled to vouchsafe uniforms to the regiment. It is fortunate that the coat does not make the man, for the Twentieth, when it arrived at San Francisco, certainly did not offer the outward appearance of an ideal soldiery. Regiments on all sides were more fortunately equipped, and the Kansas boys who have since won fame and glory were then objects



CAMP SCENE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

of ridicule and jest. The daily newspapers of San Francisco referred to them facetiously as the "Kansas scarecrows," and reporters wrote "humorous" pieces about them. This sentiment, to some extent, was imparted to the commanding officers of the camp, and the Jayhawkers were contemptuously assigned to space on the sand lots.

Such treatment as they received at San Francisco, and in a lesser degree at Topeka, would have disheartened a less sturdy regiment. Their pride and their temper were sorely tested, but they accepted all the jibes and abuse with equanimity, and devoted their whole time to becoming good soldiers. During the tedious days of waiting at the Presidio they were drilled and disciplined. The officers studied manuals and tactics and made themselves proficient in the military code, while the privates, like Tommy Atkins, were taught "how to walk and where to put his feet," and other more essential items in transforming the citizen into the soldier. The Kansans worked hard, behaved themselves, and attended strictly to their own business. After five months of this treatment the Kansas volunteers were, to all intents and purposes, regulars. There was no more "fit" regiment in the service.

The Twentieth was the first regiment ever mustered into government service from Kansas that did not have one man in it who signed his name with "his mark." The cross did not appear on the muster-rolls. Proof of the material composing the Twentieth Kansas was given in the six months the regiment spent in America, as all trials and tribulations were faced by the soldier, as he has since faced Filipino bullets, with patient, silent courage, with self-sacrificing, unboastful heroism of the true American brand. In justice to those who were slow to appreciate the Twentieth Kansas until it had fought its way to fame, it should be said that the splendid and elaborate ovations which the boys are receiving wherever they go may be accepted as ample atonement for the neglect of eighteen months ago.

On April 20, 1898, when this government delivered its ultimatum to Spain and it was known that war would be inevitable, the average Kansas youth began to have a faint conception of what war meant. His father had been a fighter before him and his stories of the civil war had served to pass the time around many a winter's fire, but it took the condition immediately following the issuance of the ultimatum to Spain to bring the son to a realization of what the father had seen. The days immediately following the cabling of the ultimatum to Spain were filled with lively times in Kansas. The farmers drove to the nearest town to hear the latest news and the young men filled the county-seats in the hope of getting a chance to offer their services to the government for the conflict which they knew must ensue. On April 22, Governor John W. Leedy announced that he would appoint Fred. Funston to be colonel of the first regiment raised by Kansas. This appointment met with general approval in Kansas, as Funston was known to have a better knowledge of Cuba and the Cubans than any man in Kansas. It was then expected that the fighting would largely be confined to that island. Fred. Funston had but recently returned from Cuba, where he had enlisted in the Cuban army as a private and risen to the position of chief of artillery of General Garcia's army.



TWENTIETH KANSAS AT THE PRESIDIO GATE.

On April 23, President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers, and on April 26 Governor Leedy issued a proclamation calling for three regiments of volunteers and naming the recruiting stations in the state. Then arose a controversy between Governor Leedy and Secretary of War Alger as to where the regiments should be mustered into the federal service. The government favored Leavenworth and Governor Leedy was determined that it should be Topeka, for the reason, he said, "I want them here where I can look after them and see what they want." Secretary Alger finally permitted the troops to be mustered in at Topeka.

On April 30, the day before the battle of Manila, the first company marched out to Camp Leedy, south of Topeka. This was company A of the Twentieth Kansas, which had been organized in Topeka on April 29. The day was wet and chilly. The company reached camp at about nine o'clock in the morning and the tents for the ninety men who composed it were pitched at noon. The afternoon was devoted to pitching the tents for the Kansas City, Kan., company, B, which arrived before supper time. For the next two weeks companies were arriving at Camp Leedy on almost every train. Tents were pitched, ditches dug, and the condition of the soldiers made as comfortable as possible. Officers who had left the farm, the school-room and the printing-office but two weeks before spent their time qualifying themselves to teach the duties of a soldier to the privates.

As the crowd of recruits began to form into regiments, the subject of the numbering of the regiments came up for discussion. The old soldiers of the state asked that the first regiment be numbered the Twentieth, because Kansas had mustered nineteen regiments during the civil war. Out of deference to their wishes, Funston's regiment was numbered the Twentieth. Colonel Funston returned from Washington on May 11. He had been called before the Board of Strategy to give information of the topography of Cuba. When he returned, the companies which were to compose his regiment were announced. They were the companies recruited in Topeka (A), Kansas City (B), Leavenworth (C), Pittsburg (D), Leroy (E), Fort Scott (F), Independence (G), Lawrence (H), Paola (I), Osawatomie (K), Abilene (L), and Salina (M).

By this time the War Department had practically decided that the Twentieth regiment should go to the Philippines, and Colonel Funston was eager to start. On May 11 the colonel received a telegram calling him to Tampa for service on the staff of General Miles. After securing permission from Governor Leedy to turn the command of the regiment over to Lieut.-Col. E. C. Little, Funston set out for Tampa. The Twentieth regiment spent sixteen days in Camp Leedy, and of that time there were but two days when it was not raining. The soldiers were very poorly equipped in the way of blankets, shoes, and clothing. Their condition was pitiable, and would have been disheartening to a less hardy body of men. The regiment was officially mustered into the United States service May 13. It then seemed likely that the regiment would be relieved of its miserable condition. The government, however, gave no relief. The men of the Twentieth Kansas did not complain, however. Far from advertising any feeling of injustice, it was only wrung from them by the most tactful questioning.

On May 16, at daylight, the regiment broke camp and loaded the tents and other equipment on wagons to be hauled to the



GENERAL MERRIAM REVIEWING THE KANSAS REGIMENT.

train. Orders had been received for the regiment to go immediately to San Francisco and from there to the Philippines. Owing to a disagreement between the commissary departments of the Twentieth and Twenty-first regiments, the Twentieth, with all its other troubles, started to San Francisco with barely enough travel rations to last it on the trip. The regiment boarded the Union Pacific train at three o'clock in the afternoon and started for San Francisco. It arrived there May 20 and spent the next five months at the Pacific coast rendezvous.

FIVE MONTHS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

For more than five months, from May 20 to October 27, the Twentieth was kept at San Francisco. Its stay at the Presidio is best described in an article from the pen of William A. Snow, in the *Kansas City Star* of October 11. It was written by Mr. Snow two days before his death. A portion of it follows:

Had not the men who compose the Twentieth Kansas regiment been subjected to a few peculiar, not to say distressing, circumstances before their departure for the Philippines they could not appreciate to the full the triumph of their return. It is only through struggle that a Kansan finally attains the stars. He would spurn to achieve glory other than by the established route laid down in the motto of his state.

It is probable that the Kansans remember their march of a year ago, May 20, 1898. The men had paid no attention to costume then. They had come westward to fight and they cared not how they looked. San Francisco was to them only a temporary stopping place, and they were not on exhibition. Only four of the entire twelve companies had about them any suggestion of the army blue. There was a wonderful variety of travel-stained and wrinkled civilian clothes, with nothing to distinguish officers from privates. Light-colored canvas cartridge belts were buckled around faded cutaway coats, about peculiar sack coats, and over ancient cloth of many hues. Grimy, unshaven faces completed the suggestion of a

hasty departure from home and a rough-and-ready willingness to appear "any old way" pending the coming of the government outfits for which the plainsmen could not wait in their eagerness to be at the front. They tumbled out of their cars at the Oakland mole like shipwrecked seamen cast upon a friendly shore. Lined up by companies they responded to roll-call and took orders from men who stood apart so that their rank might be distinct in the motley array of rifle bearers.

The Kansans were a rich find for the newspaper men. Writers for the San Francisco papers had been dealing in heroes for so long that their store was well-nigh exhausted. They welcomed the Kansas men as fit subjects for burlesque, and treated them accordingly. They called them the "dudes from the plains," but, withal, they recognized them as men who would not flinch in the face of danger. And now the eager space grabber forget the truth!

"Many of these men from the prairie never saw a respectable mountain until they crossed the Rockies," said the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "and were never in sight or smell of tide



GROUP OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, BEFORE LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO.

water before. The belated Kansans slept at Sixteenth street station Friday night. When they went to sleep the waters of the bay were lapping the rocks of the embankment. When they awoke the tide was out and there was a wide expanse of mud. The commanding officer called to a sentry:

“Hello! Where’s all that water that was out there last night?”

“Darned if I know,” responded the equally puzzled sentry.

“Another lad from the plains has never seen a lemon. Upon receiving one at the ferry he declined to eat it and said he was ‘going to send it to the folks.’ Every one noted that the Kansans have their hats fastened to their heads with elastics, having come from the land where the strong wind blows. Several of their companies, lacking uniforms, wear the homespun and overalls of the farm, nondescript hats, and some of them are wearing Connemara caps pulled down over their ears in typical cyclone fashion. Only the cartridge belts, with the ‘U. S.’ on the buckles, and the guns in their unaccustomed fingers proclaim them as belonging to Uncle Sam.

“Most of the Kansans are the newest recruits, and the drill-ing of them will require limitless patience. They are blondes, chiefly, with brown skins and light hair, the one burnd by the sun, the other bleached. Their eyes have a far-away look, as of men who remember the grasshopper, the army-worm, and other things that make living tough in Kansas. The high cheek bones tell of the Scandinavian blood that is in them. They do not look the sort of men to be afraid. There are whole companies of them who do not know the meaning of a single command. They have the record on the way out of looting

everything that came their way. They played the grasshopper role they know so well, and ate up everything on their line of march.

“One company was slow in the line, and the captain remarked: ‘All set, boys? Well, come along.’ And with this informal command the company moved off at a dog trot.

“Several of the men complained of sore feet, and from under the edge of one tent appeared a pair of huge understandings, guiltless of shoes or stockings. The owner was washing them in the rain.”

But for all of the Kansans’ lack of uniform and drill they were cheered again and again as they marched up Market street on their way to Camp Merritt. It was after reaching camp that an incident occurred that first gratified and later wounded the pride of Lieutenant Colonel Little, who was then in command, Colonel Funston, being in Tampa, Fla. A woman reporter visited camp and was “shown around” by the ex-consul to Cairo. She returned to the office and wrote a “roast.” The lieutenant colonel was very wroth at what he termed a violation of military etiquette. He threatened to exclude the reporter from the Kansas lines, and soon Little’s warfare with the newspapers became a byword.

After this the public learned of all the queer points in which the Jayhawkers excelled. The Kansas camp came to be visited by the idle and the curious as if it were a menagerie of unique specimens. The Kansas boys were quick to “catch on,” and the crowd looking for strange sights never failed to find a plenty of them. One Kansan attracted great attention by the curious manner in which he ate broth with his fingers.



LAST PARADE OF THE KANSANS BEFORE LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO.

A sorry-looking volunteer, in a suit of many seasons, when asked who his tailor was, replied, that they "did n't have none of them things in Kansas." All of these curious observations and many more were duly printed, and the gentler folk of the city began to send missionaries to the Kansas camp. Besides the missionaries came another class which the plainmen greeted with acclamations. Pretty young women with kind hearts and baskets of good things under their arms made daily visits along the Kansas line, passing fruit and dainties over the fence to hungry soldier lads. Indeed, the constant banqueting made the camp look like one great picnic ground. Then subscriptions were taken up among the good people of San Francisco, and great boxes of suitings, shoes and stockings arrived in camp. All the suits were not of the same material and pattern, however, and though they served to keep out the cold better than the rags which were now discarded, they still gave to the Kansas troops a motley appearance. About this time we find carefully noted in the San Francisco press that at the suggestion of Mrs. Spear, wife of the collector of the port, Lieutenant Colonel Little had engaged the services of two military tailors, "so that the Kansas boys might present the natty appearance of their brother volunteers."

Soon afterwards the first instalment of government supplies arrived. There was much red-tape attending the distribution of government supplies, but Lieutenant Colonel Little would have none of that. "Here, you fellows, you need these things; just break open the boxes and help yourselves," was his generous command.

And right gleefully the soldiers looted the boxes, some of

them carrying off several pairs of shoes and several suits of clothes of various sizes, while others got nothing at all.

On Decoration Day San Francisco arranged a great parade, and all the regiments in Camp Merritt were to participate. The Kansans, however, were overlooked in the invitation, presumably on account of their unsoldier-like appearance. This was "the most unkindest out of all" to the patriotic Kansas volunteers. They made no complaint, however, but quietly held a service of their own.

The arrival of General King found the regiment in a deplorable condition. The Kansas boys did not know the commanding officer of the brigade. General King was somewhat surprised and shocked, therefore, on his appearance on the Kansas line to find the sentries perched on fence rails whittling, unconscious of the presence of a superior officer. The general looked at them in astonished silence, expecting them to come out of their dream and salute, but never a salute got he. Out of all patience, he ranged them in a row and made them salute him for an hour. But this was not the worst; he found many of the officers lacking in military etiquette, and he also took a turn at giving them instruction, ranging them in a line in front of the Kansas camp.

The old Bay district was soon found inadaptable for a military camp, and one after another the regiments of volunteers were removed to the Presidio, but it did not seem to concern the military board what became of Kansas, and the Twentieth was left to the sand and slime and unsanitary surroundings of Camp Merritt. Any sort of treatment seemed good enough for Kansas, and the sick-hearted volunteers saw themselves



BREAKING CAMP AT THE PRESIDIO TO BOARD THE TRANSPORT.

assigned to dirty camping places, which other more-favored regiments and newer to the service had spurned. The Twentieth Kansas was among the last of the regiments to be assigned to the high ground at the Presidio. It is little wonder that the Kansas soldiers became reckless and "ran the guards" every night, and did penance, toiling at their drill in the filled sand of the old Bay district every day. To add to their misery measles broke out in camp and became epidemic. On June 17 the first deaths occurred—Orville H. Knight, of Fort Scott, pneumonia, and Albert Fergus, Yates Center, spinal meningitis. It was on this same day that the arrival of Col. Frederick Funston brought good cheer to the drooping spirits of the men. Just a week after the colonel's arrival Brigadier General King said: "It may interest the public to know that the Twentieth Kansas regiment is improving every day under its new commander, Colonel Funston. Every morning now he is going to take his men out on the hills for extended order drills and target practice."

The Kansans were consumed with anxiety to be at the front and worked at drill with feverish energy. It was gener-

ally understood that Kansas would go on the third expedition, but this departed without the men from the Sunflower state. With the coming of every transport the Kansans expected to be assigned, but as transport after transport sailed with its quota of fighting men, as regiment after regiment that had come to San Francisco long after the Twentieth departed for the scene of action, the Kansans came almost to lose hope of reaching the Philippines. At last, after five months of waiting, the regiment was assigned to the Indiana and the Newport, sailing October 27 and November 8, respectively. The Kansans, who had been among the first to reach the place of mobilization, were the last to go. But the departure was none the less gay on that account, for the Jayhawkers, after all their woes, were to see active service at last.

But now that the world has the record of the fighting Twentieth Kansas, there is nothing too good for the boys on their return. San Francisco is anxious to make amends for burlesque and caricature which were so freely offered to Funston's men a year ago. No regiment received a warmer greeting than did the Twentieth Kansas.

The long-delayed order from the War Department assigning the Twentieth Kansas to service in the Philippines was received with demonstrations of delight. The regiment was in prime condition, and the assignment appealed to the adventuresome spirit of the Jayhawkers. On October 27 the second and third battalions broke camp and boarded the transport Indiana. The first battalion did not sail until November 1. The voyage across the Pacific ocean was not particularly noteworthy. Some seasickness there was, but the Kansas boys bore up under it with the same measure of fortitude that they had displayed on previous occasions, and which they manifested at every subsequent engagement in Luzon. The transports stopped four days at Honolulu, and the patriotic Americans of the islands were lavish in the hospitality shown the young Kansans. The few days passed at Honolulu are one of the brightest pages in the regiment's book of remembrance.



KANSAS SOLDIERS ON BOARD TRANSPORT, BOUND FOR MANILA.

Like Dewey, the transport Indiana arrived at Manila bay early in the morning, on December 1, having on board the second and third battalions of the Twentieth. The first battalion, on the transport Newport, arrived six days later. The regiment disembarked without much delay, and went into quarters in a large building formerly used as a tobacco warehouse. On January 23 they moved from the old warehouse quarters to the campground formerly occupied by the Wyoming troops. During the next eleven days they were hourly in expectation of orders to go to the front to defend the city of Manila against the threatened attack of the insurgents. The order came on February 4, and the Kansans were assigned to an important position north of Manila. On this day occurred the opening engagement between the American troops and the insurgents. It was little more than a skirmish, but it was sufficient to show what manner of men the Twentieth Kansas men were. There was not an officer or a private but appeared to delight in battle. It was the test, and no "yellow" was found. From this time on the regiment was given little rest.

It was about this time that the "Kansas scarecrows" became known as the "fighting Twentieth." The Jayhawkers apparently took to fighting like a duck takes to water. The trouble was always to keep the Kansans back—they went ahead too fast, and fleet were those who kept up. It used to be that when the Spaniards were fighting the insurgents they would go out in the jungle, light their cigarettes, exchange a dozen shots, retreat, and spend the next three weeks talking about it. This was the Spaniard's idea of a "campaign." The Kansans introduced a different kind of campaign. The scriptural injunction, "pray without ceasing," they adapted to "fight without ceasing." A regiment that swam rivers as easily as it dashed across the open was an innovation to the natives. A regiment that scaled trestles, and went into battle giving the Kansas university yell, "Rock Chalk, Jayhawk, K. U.," was something appalling to the "little brown brothers," who were accustomed to nothing fiercer than Spanish warfare, accompanied by Spanish marksmanship and Spanish cigarettes.

February 7 the Kansans were ordered to attack the insurgents' position before its front. The work necessitated an advance against a strongly protected position in a dense jungle. The charge was brilliant, the enemy being driven like chaff and the Kansans penetrating the very heart of Caloocan before they could be recalled. In this attack Kansas lost its first commissioned officer, Lieut. Alfred C. Alford, of Lawrence, who fell while bravely leading his company. His death was a serious blow, as he was not only a popular officer, but also possessed a military knowledge far in advance of the ordinary citizen soldier.

It was discovered on February 9 that the enemy was massing in front of MacArthur's line, and on the afternoon of February 10 orders were issued for the dislodgment of the native forces. The advance commenced at 3:40 P. M., with Kansas in the lead. Across the open swept Funston's boys, driving the natives from their earthworks, and at six o'clock the insurgent position with the railroad line was in the hands of the Americans. That night the line of the "fighting Twentieth" was established at Caloocan amidst the ruins of the town, which the insurgents had fired before their retreat. At this point the Kansas boys proceeded to



LEAVING THE GOLDEN GATE—GOOD-BY TO NATIVE LAND.

entrench themselves, and there awaited orders for a further advance. Here, before Caloocan, Kansas was several times attacked, an exceptionally strong effort being made by the natives on the night of February 22. This attack was intended to break the American line so that the natives might enter Manila. It did not take long to drive the Filipinos back. They retreated in disorder and with heavy loss. Hardly a day passed without some minor engagement, and the Kansans were constantly exposed to the fire of native sharpshooters. In one of these skirmishes, on February 27, Capt. David S. Elliott, of company G, was killed. He was one of the bravest, most competent and most popular officers in the regiment. He was a civil war veteran, had been a county officer in Montgomery county, and had edited a newspaper at Independence.

The Kansans remained entrenched in Caloocan until March 25. It had been known for some days that a decisive movement of some sort was contemplated, and on the 25th the advance began, with Kansas in the lead. The Filipinos were strongly entrenched, but Funston's men charged line after line of earthworks, leaving many dead Tagals in every trench. At one point they were brought directly under a heavy fire from a blockhouse on the opposite side of the Tulijan river. It was necessary to take the blockhouse, but no bridge was at hand. Rafts were made from logs hastily chopped, and on them enough of the Kansans crossed to make the expedition successful. Dripping, but with ardor undampened, the cheering men from the prairie charged the blockhouse and the entrenchments surrounding it. The Filipinos, thoroughly terrified by such an exhibition of bravery, fled in dismay without further resistance.

This was the first day's work in the advance on Malolos, the insurgent capital. On March 26 there were engagements at Malinta and Meycuayan, in which the Kansans again demonstrated their bravery. At Marilao the rebels made a determined stand on the north side of the river, and it was necessary for the Kansans to cross to the other side, in order to engage them. The river was too deep to ford, so General Funston and a few picked men swam the river, charged the works on the other side and took eighty prisoners. It was the publication of this exploit that made Colonel Funston famous and had much to do with his reward—a brigadier general's commission. It was an instance of daring that justly delights the public mind and in popular fancy made Fred Funston, like Hobson, one of the picturesque heroes of the war.

The "fighting Twentieth" rested only one night in Marilao. There was more fighting to be done. In the skirmishes during the next few days both Colonel Funston and Major Metcalf were slightly wounded. March 30, the Kansans, at the head of the flying column, reached Malolos, another Filipino "capital." The next day the Kansans were first to enter the city. Here they remained for nearly a month. It was not until April 24 that Generals Wheaton, Hale and MacArthur began the advance on Calumpit. It was in this final campaign that the Twentieth Kansas performed more glorious feats and added new honor to the name of their state. Early in the morning the Kansans reached the Bagbag river. The insurgents had destroyed the bridge and constructed strong fortifications on the other side. Colonel Funston called for volunteers to cross the river, and there were plenty.



DISMANTLED BRIDGE OVER THE BAGBAG RIVER, WHICH THE KANSANS CROSSED UNDER FIRE.

Funston, Lieut. Colin H. Ball and four privates crawled along the iron girders of the dismantled bridge. When the end of this was reached they plunged into the water below and swam to the opposite shore. The insurgents bolted their strongest position and fled, leaving the Kansans a clear field to advance. At nightfall on April 25 Old Glory was run up in the center of the town. The Kansans, headed by Colonel Funston, were the first to enter Calumpit.

The exploit of crossing the dismantled bridge across the Bagbag is best told by Lieutenant Ball himself. In a statement to a correspondent for the Topeka *Capital* he said:

"Owing to the excitement and confusion which always attend an event of this character, it would be impossible to estimate the particular acts of individuals. I would not attempt to say who all crossed the river at this time under fire, for fear of doing some deserving soldier a grave injustice.

"The popular impression is that General Funston called for volunteers in this particular instance, but such is not the case. The facts in the matter, as I recall them, are as follows:

"The Twentieth Kansas infantry was halted under cover of the timber three-quarters of a mile from the Bagbag to wait for the armored car to open and drive the enemy from its fortified position at the farther end of the bridge. Shortly after the car opened the engagement General Funston ordered me to take a scouting party across the open country to the river, and ascertain whether there was any of the enemy on our side. I was to select my own men. I accordingly took with me four men of my own company on whose good judgment, coolness and intrepidity I could rely. They were Corporal Arthur Ferguson, Norman Ramsey, Edward Cornett, and Woodruff. We crossed the open field and reached the river in safety, leaving the American line nearly a mile in the rear. We made our way carefully up the stream until nearly opposite the fortification on the other bank, from which the enemy was maintaining a steady fire at the armored car. This car had the most of the enemy's attention, so that my party was able to maintain a careful fire at the portholes in the Filipino entrenchment. At this time but eighty yards of water lay between us and the insurgents. The American line was nearly a mile in the rear.

"We had been interesting the Filipinos for probably twenty minutes when company K came from the timber in open order, advancing toward the river. General Funston was with the company, and after they joined us on the river bank the enemy quit the armored car and gave us the full benefit of the car. At this time company K and my party were lying flat on the river bank and the fire was quite heavy. The general ran up to me and asked:

"'How the devil can I get across?'

"'Swim,' I replied.

"'Can't we get some bamboo poles and put them over that broken span?' he asked.

"I told him I would see, and ran over to the end of the bridge. I moved the first squad of A company and my own four men

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THREE "KANSAS CORN-FED" FIGHTERS.



LIEUTENANT AGNEW.

CAPTAIN BISHOP.

CAPTAIN GLASGOW.

up to the end of the bridge and then ran out on the structure. The insurgents had removed the ties and all the woodwork, so that we made our way along the top of the iron girder. Arriving at the end of the broken span, I removed a rubber poncho from my shoulders and slid down an iron rod into the water, followed by the men one at a time. We swam from here to the bank, probably a distance of forty feet.

"The first enlisted man whom I saw after gaining the opposite bank was Ray Enslow, first sergeant of K company. Corporal Ferguson and Privates Ramsey and Cornett and Trumpeter Barshfield were over in a moment, and there may have been others. I did not, at that time, deem it important to note these facts. Within a very short time the bank was swarming with soldiers.

"General Funston came on the bridge with the first men but stopped at the end to remove his boots, and when I turned around from the top of the enemy's parapet, he greeted me, dripping wet from head to foot."

The Filipinos were hotly pursued to the Rio Grande river beyond Calumpit to the north. Without rest the Kansans pushed ahead, and on April 27 the river was reached. On the other side lay Apolit, and between the town and the river was a seemingly impregnable stronghold, garrisoned by General Luna and the pick of Aguinaldo's army.

The Kansans had had too much experience in crossing rivers to be kept back, and too poor a respect for native resistance to fear the result. Rafts were made, each capable of holding ten men. When they were completed two soldiers from Kansas City, Kan., privates White and Trembly, swam the river with ropes with which to tow the rafts across. They were under fire the entire distance, but reached the opposite shore safely. Other rafts followed them, and the natives fled pell-mell with heavy loss.

In the last engagement in which the Kansans participated—the taking of Santo Tomas, on May 5—Lieut. William A. McTaggart was among the killed. He was a son of the late Senator Dan. McTaggart, of Montgomery county, and was a splendid young man. The following day Kansas' line advanced to San Fernando, from which Aguinaldo hurriedly removed his capital.

Until its final recall to Manila, the "fighting Twentieth" maintained its position as a portion of General Funston's brigade, being repeatedly engaged with bands of insurrectos, who from time to time made futile attempts to break through the invincible line formed by these men in brown from our Kansas prairies. Every skirmish told some new story of Kansas bravery.

AS TOLD IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The operations of the Twentieth Kansas regiment during the Philippine campaign are best told by the official reports made to the War Department by Colonel (now General) Funston and his successor, Colonel Metcalf. These reports are models of military brevity and as such are entitled to be preserved. They are noteworthy not only for their brevity, but also for their modesty. They go much farther into detail than any mere sketch of the regiment's operations could well go, and give a more accurate insight into its brilliant achievements than can be obtained from any other source. The reports follow.



BRIDGE FROM WHICH THE FIRST SHOT OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR WAS FIRED.

OFFICIAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

About ten P. M., February 4, orders were received for the regiment to take the field, in accordance with a previously arranged plan, and the second and third battalions, under the regimental commander, at once proceeded to the scene of hostilities at the Kansas outposts at the extreme left of the American lines, where the enemy were held in check by the outpost guard of two officers and sixty men. Line was quickly formed, and fire opened upon the insurgents. The fire was returned, and a heavy exchange of rifle shots maintained until daylight, and intermittently until noon of the 5th inst., when an advance of the entire brigade line was ordered and immediately executed, the first battalion having meanwhile joined the command. The enemy were quickly driven back past two lines of entrenchments to their blockhouse, about two miles north of Manila, from which point a retreat was ordered; the line fell back about 1000 yards in an orderly manner, but retook the position without opposition the following morning.

On the 7th inst. the regimental commander asked and obtained permission to attack the insurgent forces in our front, and moved against them with four companies, C, I, B, and E, driving them from their position with heavy loss after a sharp fight of about forty-five minutes.

At three P. M., February 10, orders were received to take the town of Caloocan, in conjunction with the First Montana volunteers, and the Third United States artillery; the left flank was protected by two companies of the First Idaho volunteers,

and the line reinforced by two guns each of the Utah light artillery and the Sixth United States artillery. After a half hour's shelling of the town by the fleet, the advance began gradually swinging to the right, and drove the enemy with heavy loss through and beyond the town, where the line was halted and formed for the night. The following day position was taken about half a mile beyond Caloocan church, where the command still lies entrenched in face of a continuous fire from the enemy in front and on the left, the latter from the town of Malabon.

In all of these engagements, the troops of this command, most of whom were under fire for the first time, behaved in the most excellent manner, advancing in the face of heavy fire steadily and without flinching. To the inferior marksmanship of the insurgents is attributed the comparatively small percentage of casualties, a major portion of which are slight.—
FUNSTON.

REPORT FOR MARCH.

The command remained in the trenches of Caloocan until evening of March 24, 1899, when it was moved to La Loma church, about one mile southeast. At 6:30 A. M., March 25, 1899, the advance began, this regiment in center of brigade line, the entire division gradually swinging to the left until stopped at the Tulijan river, where the enemy was strongly entrenched on the north bank. Crossing under the enemy's fire was finally accomplished by company E, under command of Captain Watson, driving the enemy from their position, and the entire command passed to the opposite bank about noon. No further opposition was met with and position was taken for

the night. At seven A. M. the following day the advance was continued with little resistance from the insurgents, until the Manila-Dagupan railway was crossed near Polo station. Later in the day line was formed for the night about one mile north of station, the third battalion in rear. On the 27th the command moved forward at seven A. M., passing through the town of Meycauayan and halting just beyond for dinner. Shortly after noon companies H and I were called into action on left of road, engaging the enemy across the Marilao river. It was found impossible to dislodge them, and the regimental command, with one platoon of company C, crossed river on left and attacked in rear, taking twenty-eight prisoners and rifles, besides killed and wounded. This platoon returned, and command moved down river and crossed at the town of Marilao in time to participate in engagement with the insurgents, who attempted to advance but were driven back, and position taken for the night just north of river. No move was made on the 28th. March 29 the line moved forward at six A. M., this regiment on right of brigade line and to left of railroad track, the third battalion in support. The enemy were engaged within a mile and quickly driven back across the Santa Marva, Bigoa, and Guiginto rivers, halting for about two hours just south of the town of Bigoa. Just north of the Guiginto river the advance was checked by a spirited fire from the enemy. Line was quickly formed, and the fire silenced after a hard fight of about twenty minutes. The line remained in this position until 2:30 P. M., March 30, when the advance was continued, with the first battalion in support, to the main road into Malolos, where, some resistance being met with, the line was halted for



Just before the charge at Caloocan.

the night, and preparations made to advance on the town the following day.

In all of these engagements the men of this command continued to exhibit the soldierly qualities heretofore characteristic of their services, encountering the numerous difficulties of the campaign with patience, fortitude, and endurance.—FUNSTON.

REPORT FOR APRIL.

On the 31st of March the regiment, on the right of the brigade line and west of the Manila-Dagupan railway, advanced upon the city of Malolos. The regimental commander, with a small party from company E, moved in front of the command and was the first to enter the public square of the city, meeting with little resistance. Line was formed about a mile north of Malolos, and no further move was made until April 25, when active operations were again resumed, and the command moved, in conjunction with the First Montana, against the Filipino entrenchments on the north bank of the Bagbag river. Line was halted about half a mile from same, and, after a spirited shelling of the works by the armored train, company K advanced to the river and drove the enemy from their position after a few minutes' fire. Position was taken for the night on south bank of river, and on the 26th the advance was resumed until opposite the town of Calumpit.

After a continuous fire maintained for the balance of the day, a portion of the 27th, it was found impossible to force the passage at the railroad, and the regimental commander, with forty-five men from various companies, crossed the river about a quarter of a mile below the bridge and attacked the enemy

in the rear, quickly driving them from their position. Meanwhile the balance of the regiment, together with the Montana regiment, crossed the river on the railroad bridge, and the enemy were rapidly pressed northward through the town of Apolit, at which place the regiment is now located.

The enemy's loss in these engagements was very heavy in killed and wounded, while the total casualties in this command were one killed and fourteen wounded, three of whom have since died.—FUNSTON.

REPORT FOR MAY.

The regiment, in conjunction with the First Montana, left Apolit early on the morning of May 4, marching northward along the Manila-Dagupan railway, crossing several streams by means of railway bridges, until at about nine A. M. the third battalion, which was leading the advance, encountered the enemy, who were entrenched on the north side of the Santo Tomas river, and engaged them. Company H, supporting a battery consisting of one Hotchkiss and one Gatling gun, deployed on the right of the railroad, and later company C deployed on the right of company H. After considerable firing, company I was ordered to relieve company H, whose supply of ammunition was short. Company D advanced along the railroad, firing on the enemy to the left. After about an hour's engagement the enemy retreated to their trenches north of the Santo Tomas railroad station, where they made a stronger stand. Companies C, D, and I, having crossed the bridge, of which one span had been cut and dropped into the river, advanced and, being reinforced by companies G and E, of the second battalion, a charge was made, dislodging the enemy

and driving them from the field. That night and the following day the regiment rested at Santo Tomas, and on May 6 entered San Fernando.

On the evening of May 8 outposts were attacked, the engagement lasting about one hour, in which companies B, C, D, H, I and M took part.

The regiment left quarters at 8:30 A. M., May 24, under command of Major Whitman, to engage the enemy west of San Fernando, the third battalion being left in reserve. The first and second battalions made a detour to the right, moving under cover of the woods, the leading company arriving within about 150 yards of the enemy's entrenchments before being discovered. The first battalion, consisting of companies A, B, and L, deployed, and attacked the enemy from the front. The second battalion, companies E, G, K, and M, deploying at nearly right angles to the line of entrenchments, and the first battalion, gradually swinging to the left, drove the enemy in a southerly direction along the trench, completely routing them, and compelling them to retreat in disorder, the first battalion following them through and beyond Bacolor.

At six A. M., May 25, a reconnoissance party, consisting of companies D, H, and one platoon of I, together with two companies of First Montana, under General Funston, left San Fernando, passing through Bacolor to Santa Rita, engaging the enemy in a skirmish for about an hour at the latter place, returning to San Fernando at about four P. M., at which time, the outpost being threatened on the north, companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and L, reinforced, the enemy were engaged and driven north beyond Calumpit, our forces returning from there.

On the morning of May 26, the outpost being attacked, companies B and F were sent to reinforce company L, on duty at the outpost. The engagement lasted about half an hour. No casualties.—METCALF.

REPORT FOR JUNE.

Up to the morning of June 16 all was quiet on the outpost, although a portion of the regiment was sent out on various



Insurgent prisoners, captured by the Twentieth Kansas, on their way to prison. [From a snap-shot.]

nights to reinforce the companies on duty at the front, owing to the fact that there were rumors to the effect that the insurgents would attack the city of San Fernando, where the regiment was stationed.

On the morning of June 16 a large body of insurgents attacked the Montana and Kansas line, the attack extending around the city. Companies D and G were on duty at the outpost, and were reinforced by C and H, followed shortly by the entire regiment. Companies C and E, under command of Major Bishop, moving north under cover of a strip of timber, surprised a body of insurgents, and moving by the left flank drove the enemy to the west and north in disorder, killing and wounding many. Casualties, one private, severe.

After about an hour's engagement the enemy was repulsed, and retreated with considerable loss.

The forces at San Fernando were again attacked on the night of June 22, the firing commencing on the east of the city, very heavily, but upon reaching our line the attack was only half-hearted, the insurgents being easily and quickly repulsed.

On June 24 the first and third battalions, and on the 25th the second battalion, left San Fernando and returned to Manila, the regiment having been on the line since February 4, or 140 days. The first and third battalions went into quarters at Cuartel de Espana, and the second at Cuartel del Fortin, where they are now stationed. Since our arrival in Manila the regiment has been performing provost-guard duty, having been temporarily assigned for duty to the provost guard.—METCALF.

REPORT FOR JULY.

On the 12th of July companies C, D, H, and I, composing the third battalion of the regiment, were sent to Paranaque, P. I., to join General Lawton's division, where they arrived at two P. M. of that date, relieving a detachment of the Fourteenth United States infantry.—METCALF.



Our "Little Brown Sisters."

RETURN OF THE KANSAS HEROES.

By the terms of the enlistment the members of the "fighting Twentieth" were entitled to their discharge papers when the treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Spain. At that time things were in a serious condition in the Philippines. The Kansas boys, filled with patriotism and love of country, waived their rights under the enlistment agreement and notified the War Department that they would remain in the field until sufficient reinforcements could reach the islands from the United States. In the meantime people at home became anxious about the Kansas heroes. They felt that the regiment had done its full duty and was entitled to come back. The War Department hurried reinforcements to the Philippines as fast as possible, and when the Twentieth felt that it could be spared from the scene of war it prepared for its departure from Manila.

After an active campaign of over eleven months it embarked on the transport Tartar for home September 3, 1899. On the day of sailing the numerical strength of the regiment was 708 men and 41 officers. These were all that were left of the regiment which left for San Francisco in May, 1898.

On board the Tartar, besides the command under Colonel Metcalf, was General Funston, formerly colonel of the regiment. Colonel Little was in Japan, as was also Lieutenant Whisner, who expected to join the regiment upon its arrival at Yokohama.

The homeward journey began on the afternoon of September 3, and the Tartar sailed into the harbor at Hong Kong three days later. Here the transport was put into dry dock where extensive repairs were made. The regiment spent the time on shore, where the Kansans enjoyed the hospitality of the British troops.

The Britons proposed a shooting contest, which was quickly accepted by the Kansans, and although the men from the trenches were beaten, the Englishmen generously acknowledged that their victory was due to the superiority of their guns.

At Hong Kong the Kansas band made a great hit and concerts were given each day, which were loudly praised by the English colony.

United States Consul General Wildman and Lieutenant Hobson entertained several of the officers of the Twentieth, and their courtesy was reciprocated by General Funston, who gave an informal luncheon on board the Tartar.

The date set for leaving Hong Kong was September 13, and on that day the Kansans were ordered on board. Everything was put in order for sailing and the Tartar's nose was pointed outward, when a most vexatious incident occurred, which might have taken an international turn had not public sentiment in Hong Kong finally overcome the exalted obstinacy of an officious harbor-master.

The transport was not given clearance papers, without which she could not leave Hong Kong harbor. In vain did Colonel Metcalf plead that the harbor-master had no right to delay the homeward voyage of the soldiers. The harbor-master claimed that the transport was overcrowded. There was no complaint among the Kansans, and the whole trouble was stirred up by the volun-

teer regulars aboard who found their accommodations somewhat too limited for their personal convenience and who sought to gain greater comfort on the voyage by getting rid of a portion of the Twentieth regiment.

In his provoking dilemma, Colonel Metcalf wired the state department at Washington, but before an answer came the harbor-master changed his mind and allowed the Tartar to leave.

It was at Hong Kong that Corporal Robert M. Lee, company F, died of dysentery. The body was embalmed and brought home. Lee lived at Manhattan, Kan.

On the way from Hong Kong to Yokohama the health of the regiment rapidly improved. When the beautiful Japanese seaport was reached a day's delay in landing was caused by the exasperating delay of the health officers in visiting the transport and passing on the health of the command.

At last the troops were allowed to land, and in a few hours hundreds of the Kansas boys were on the trains bound for Tokio, the capital of Japan. Here they were elaborately entertained by the American colony. On the morning of September 25, the Tartar ran out of the harbor of Yokohama and started on her trip to San Francisco.

Before leaving Yokohama, two deaths occurred, both privates. John M. Ingenthron, of company L, died of dysentery, and John S. Bowman, of the Fourteenth infantry, succumbed to the same disease.

For several days out from Yokohama the sea was quite rough and many suffered keenly, but after the first squally weather was passed the trip was made in comfort. Every one seemed to improve wonderfully, stimulated by the bracing sea air and the prospect of once again seeing home and friends.

When, on the evening of October 10, the transport Tartar was sighted off Golden Gate, tugs bearing Governor Stanley, State Treasurer Grimes and other distinguished Kansans, and many newspaper correspondents, hastened to greet the returning heroes. A high sea prevailed at the time and the tugs were piloted to the transport under great difficulty. It was at this time, when cheers from a thousand throats were conveying glad welcome, that a pathetic incident occurred which cast a gloom over the happy occasion. William A. Snow, a newspaper correspondent, and son of Chancellor Snow, of the Kansas university, was swept overboard from the deck of the newspaper boat and drowned. He was endeavoring to receive dispatches from the Tartar and died in the performance of his duty.

Quarantine regulations required the regiment to remain on shipboard over night. They landed the next day and marched to the Presidio, where they were to be mustered out of the service. The journey from the wharf to the camp ground was a continuous ovation, and the Kansans received greater evidences of public enthusiasm than any regiment that had preceded them, excepting, possibly, the California regiment. The people of the Pacific slope were lavish in their hospitality, and no effort was spared to make the interval before the final muster-out as pleasant as possible.



THE TWENTIETH MARCHING ON VAN NESS AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, AFTER ITS RETURN.
Colonel Metcalf in the lead.

Colonel Funston's promotion to be brigadier general was received not only in Kansas but all over the country with expressions of approval. The Kansas colonel, more than any other man identified with the Philippine campaign, filled the role of popular hero. The element both of daring and romance entered into his achievements, and made him as much of an idol as Hobson was after the Santiago campaign.

The greatest honor that can be bestowed upon a soldier is honorable mention by a commanding general and a medal for bravery from congress. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, who commanded the brigade of which the Kansas regiment was a part, made special mention of several officers and privates of the Twentieth Kansas. It is assumed that the recommendation will carry with it a congressional medal. In his report General Wheaton says: "I respectfully invite attention to the gallant conduct of Col. Frederick Funston, now brigadier general United States volunteers, during these operations; also, the very efficient services and meritorious conduct of Lieut. Col. Robert B. Wallace, commanding First Montana volunteer infantry, and of Maj. Richard W. Young, Utah light artillery, for the courage and skill with which he directed the operations of his guns. The extraordinary and most gallant conduct of Private Edward White, company B, Twentieth Kansas volunteer infantry, and that of W. B. Trembly, same company and regiment, in swimming the Rio Grande in face of the enemy's fire and fastening a rope to a stake in his occupied works, is worthy of high commendation and reward. The conduct of Lieut. C. H. Ball and of Sergeants Emerson and Barshfield and Corp. A. M. Ferguson, of company E, Twentieth Kansas volunteer infantry, in swimming the Bagbag with Colonel Funston, under the fire of the enemy, is worthy of reward and of great praise."

The Twentieth Kansas has a most remarkable record in the matter of desertions. Of the 1300 who enlisted in the regiment, only four deserted. Their names, according to the official report, are: Jackson Copeland, John Boyle, Fred. Lambers, and Louis Arwood. Probably no other regiment in the world ever had such a record. During the civil war Kansas had just as loyal men in her regiments as any state in the union, yet her desertions ran from four to twenty per cent. By regiments, the desertions in the civil war were: First infantry, 238; Second infantry (three months' service), 6; Second infantry, 191; Fifth cavalry, 96; Sixth cavalry, 130; Seventh cavalry, 226; Eighth infantry, 128; Ninth cavalry, 89; Tenth infantry, 75; Eleventh cavalry, 24; Twelfth infantry, 38; Thirteenth infantry, 126; Fourteenth cavalry, 157; Fifteenth cavalry, 154; Sixteenth cavalry, 135; First infantry (colored), 62; Second infantry (colored), 63; First battery, 19; Second battery, 13; Third battery, 17; colored battery (independent), 4; total, 1988.

Official List of the Wounded.

According to all the available records in the Adjutant-General's office, the following is a complete list of officers and privates of the Twentieth regiment who were wounded in the Philippine campaign:

Thad G. Alderman, private, Co. F, Mar. 29.
William C. Albright, captain Co. C, Mar. 2.
Alvir Allisou, private, Co. K, Mar. 29.
Fred Atchison, private, Co. G, Mar. 9.
Elmer H. Ashcraft, private, Co. E, May 24.
John E. Ballou, private, Co. I, Mar. 29.
George H. Battersby, private, Co. M, Feb. 5.
James H. Bennett, private, Co. D, Feb. 5.
Charles Bennett, private, Co. M, Feb. 11.
William C. Barker, private, Co. E, Feb. 10.
Trolaud Blesh, private, Co. L, Feb. 23.
Samuel F. Barton, private, Co. E, Mar. 24.
James H. Bryant, private, Co. E, Mar. 25.
Colio H. Ball, second lieutenant Co. E, April 27.
William H. Bishop, captain Co. M, April 28.
Wm. A. Callahan, first lieutenant Co. L, Feb. 24.
Charles M. Christy, captain Co. E, Feb. 10.
Raymond Clark, private, Co. D, Feb. 5.
Daniel Conway, private, Co. F, Feb. 4.
Fred Carter, private, Co. E, Mar. 29.
Edward Crane, private, Co. B, Mar. 29.
Ernest Criss, corporal, Co. H, Mar. 29.
Adoa G. Clarke, captain Co. H, Mar. 25.
George H. Cravena, private, Co. E, Mar. 25.
Chris Clapp, private, Co. I, Mar. 25.
Ben Cochman, musician, Mar. 25.
Daniel Conway, private, Co. F, Feb. 5.
R. E. Clark, private, Co. H, Feb. 23.
George B. Dailey, private, Co. K, Mar. 29.
Jos. Dewald, sergeant, Co. K, Mar. 30 and Apr. 25.
Thomas J. Davidson, private, Co. H, Mar. 22.
Albert Dooley, corporal, Co. M, May 24.
William A. Ebert, private, Co. F, Mar. 29.
Andrew W. Evans, private, Co. E, Mar. 25.
William Eckworth, private, Co. M, June 21.
Ernest Fritz, private, Co. I, Feb. 7.
Courtland Fleming, musician, Mar. 29.
Frederick Funston, brigadier-general, May 4.
E. E. Gormley, private, Co. H, Feb. 13.
Michael H. Garrity, private, Co. L, Mar. 29.

John Gillilan, private, Co. B, Feb. 7.
Bert Hanson, corporal, Co. K, Feb. 10.
Harvey S. Harris, private, Co. B, Feb. 10.
David M. Horkmaos, corporal, Co. H, Feb. 10.
Frank Hulig, private, Co. K, Feb. 7, accidental.
Daniel S. Hewitt, private, Co. A, Feb. 7.
Charles Hammond, private, Co. F, Feb. 5.
James E. Histed, artificer Co. D, Mar. 24.
James Hammersby, corporal, Co. G, Mar. 29.
Edward R. Hook, private, Co. H, Mar. 25.
Joseph H. Heflin, private, Co. E, Mar. 25.
Arthur C. Howe, private, Co. C, Mar. 12.
Walter A. Hubbard, private, Co. K, April 26.
Edward H. Harris, private, Co. K, April 27.
Arthur Hollingshead, private, Co. E, May 24.
Harry L. Johnson, private, Co. C, Mar. 29.
Charles A. Kelson, artificer Co. B, Feb. 7.
Ira Keithley, sergeant, Co. D, Feb. 12.
Harvey G. Kubus, corporal, Co. L, Mar. 29.
Walter Kemp, private, Co. F, Mar. 29.
Lyle L. Knox, private, Co. I, April 27.
James W. Kershoer, sergeant, Co. A, April 27.
Ernest Kincaid, corporal, Co. K, April 28.
E. C. Little, lieutenant colonel, accidental.
William Laudenschlager, private, Co. C.
Sidney Morrison, private, Co. M, Feb. 11.
W. E. Milton, private, Co. F, Feb. 5.
Alex Mitchell, private, Co. B, Feb. 11.
John O. Morse, sergeant, Co. K, Feb. 10.
James S. Mills, private, Co. E, Feb. 10.
Joseph W. Murray, sergeant, Co. L, Mar. 29.
Wilder S. Metcalf, colonel, Mar. 29.
Wesley I. Mathwens, private, Co. G, Mar. 25.
George Meyer, private, Co. K, Mar. 25.
Arthur K. Moore, private, Co. H, May 7.
William McDougal, private, Co. F.
William McGrew, private, Co. I, Feb. 7.
William A. Nelson, private, Co. F, Feb. 4.
George C. Nichols, sergeant, Co. D, Mar. 25.
Oscar Nesbitt, private, Co. K, April 27.

Benjamin Oliver, private, Co. F.
Ira Payne, private, Co. A, Feb. 13.
Orville Perker, private, Co. G, Mar. 25.
Charles M. Pease, private, Co. B, Mar. 24.
Lorraine Page, private, Co. H, Mar. 27.
Robert Parker, second lieutenant Co. K, May 24.
John E. Riley, private, Co. C, Feb. 27.
William M. Rumbley, corporal, Co. I, Mar. 11.
Fred Recob, corporal, Co. A, Mar. 27.
Henry Radcliff, private, Co. F, Mar. 29.
Louis J. Rouse, private, Co. B.
James A. Robison, sergeant, Co. D.
James F. Rice, private, Co. D, Mar. 29.
Herbert Sadds, corporal, Co. F, Feb. 23.
C. H. Scott, private, Co. H, Feb. 24.
Albert Shangleessy, private, Co. E, Mar. 29.
W. M. Smith, private, Co. B, Mar. 29.
Claude Spurlock, corporal, Co. B, Mar. 29.
Leater Sitzer, private, Co. L, Mar. 29.
Frank Stewart, private, Co. A, Mar. 27.
George W. Stephens, private, Co. G.
Arthur C. Snow, sergeant, Co. K, April 26.
Joseph Scott, private, Co. I, April 27.
Frank C. Sample, corporal, Co. C.
Peter M. Sorensen, private, Co. B, May 24.
William Tull, private, Co. I, Mar. 25.
Charles W. Tozier, sergeant, Co. L, May 24.
Elmer Urie, private, Co. B, Feb. 10.
Edward D. Willing, corporal, Co. B, Feb. 10.
John M. Webber, private, Co. I, Feb. 23.
William Wolf, private, Co. L, Feb. 23.
William J. Watson, captain, Co. E, Mar. 29.
Charles A. Waters, private, Co. E, Mar. 29.
Todd L. Wagoner, musician, Co. F, Mar. 30.
Walter A. Wyatt, private, Co. L, Mar. 29.
T. Jerome Weigaut, private, Co. C, Mar. 25.
Charles A. Woodworth, sergeant, Co. A, April 23.
Cassius E. Warner, sergt. major, field and staff.
Loason Whitaker, private, Co. B, April 27.
Edward Ziebel, private, Co. M, Feb. 4.

Roster of the Regiment.

Personnel of the Twentieth Kansas, revised to the time of its muster-out.

When the Twentieth Kansas regiment arrived in San Francisco, on its return from the Philippines, the roster was given as follows :

Brigadier-General, Frederick Funston, promoted from colonel to brigadier-general May 9, 1899.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Wilder S. Metcalf, promoted from major May 9, 1899; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward C. Little; Major, Frank Whitman; Major, Charles I. Martin, promoted from captain July 22, 1899; Adjutant, Cassius E. Warner, promoted to second lieutenant May 9, 1899, on staff of General Funston from May 24 to August 16, 1899, promoted to first lieutenant and appointed adjutant September 2, 1899; Quartermaster, Walter P. Hull, appointed July 9, 1898; Major John A. Rafter, surgeon; Captain H. D. Smith, assistant surgeon; Captain Charles S. Huffman, assistant surgeon; Chaplain, John G. Schlieman.

Resigned: Quartermaster Lafayette C. Smith, July 9, 1899; Adjutant Wm. A. Deford, August 27, 1898.

Discharged to reenlist: Major W. H. Bishop, promoted from captain to major May 9, 1899, discharged August 11, 1899, major Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry.

Wounded in action: Colonel Frederick Funston, left hand, Santa Tomas, May 4, 1899, returned to duty May 13, 1899; Major Wilder S. Metcalf, ear, Calococan, February 23, 1899

(not off duty), right foot, Bigoa, March 29, 1899, returned to duty May 23, 1899.

Accidentally wounded: Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Little, leg, Kansas outpost, January 17, 1899, returned to duty March 14, 1899.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major, Harry W. Brent, appointed September 3, 1899; Quartermaster Sergeant, Wilfred W. Nelson, appointed August 1, 1899.

Wounded in action: Sergeant Major C. E. Warner, hand, May 4, 1899, San Tomas, returned to duty May 24, 1899.

Discharged to reenlist: Quartermaster Sergeant George W. Winterburn, first lieutenant Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry.

Dishonorably discharged: Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Young, August 25, 1898.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Stewards: Volney T. Boaz, Elmer Butler, John K. Buchanan, appointed September 3, 1899; Privates William S. Clark, Homer J. Robeson, Howard S. Street, Clark Marsh, W. W. Howell.



COLONEL WILDER S. METCALF,



LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD C. LITTLE.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Hospital Steward J. E. Chantain, Private Carl H. Fry.

Discharged and returning by way of New York: Hospital Steward Seth A. Hammel, Devere Rafter.

Discharged and returned with regiment: Private Horace Hobart.

Discharged in San Francisco, disability: Hospital Stewards William E. Hungerford, Coryell Faulkner; Privates John L. Low, James M. Padon, Albert S. Bird, William Nelson.

BAND.

Chief Musician, Erve C. Strickland; Principal Musicians Edgar Tucker, George Ellison; Drum Major, James L. Wilcox; Privates Samuel F. Barton, Frank H. Bellamy, Bert S. Berry, Clare A. Coe, Ben. T. Conchman, Carl H. Dreyer, Arthur E. Ellison, Courtland Fleming, James M. Grantham, Claude H. Helman, Roy S. Haynes, Elmer C. Lucas, John W. Miner, H. A. Stamm, John Wassburg, Ollie J. Canfield, Wilfred B. Helm, Alfred B. Copen, Frank Gasset.

Discharged, disability: Principal Musician Lynn L. Hilliker, November 16, 1898; Privates Sidney A. Henman, September 12, 1898; Edward Lieurance, September 26, 1898; O. L. McIntosh, November 16, 1898; Gordon W. Parks, November 15, 1898.

Discharged to reenlist: Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry, Chief Musician C. E. Gormley, Principal Musician William F. Maffey, Private Walter V. Bourke.

Killed in action: Private Orlin L. Birlew, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, buried on Battery Knoll, grave No. 150.

Wounded in action: Private Samuel F. Barton, leg, Calocan, March 24, 1899, returned to duty June 26, 1899. Private Courtland Fleming, abdomen, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty June 26, 1899. Private Benj. T. Conchman, lung, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899, returned to duty June 26, 1899.

Company A.

Captain Clad Hamilton, promoted to second lieutenant July 9, 1899, to first lieutenant May 19, 1899, to captain August 12, 1899; First Lieutenant Frank J. Frank; Second Lieutenant J. J. Deeming, promoted July 22, 1899.

Removed for inefficiency: Captain John E. Towers, November 10, 1898.

Discharged to reenlist: Captain E. L. Glasgow, promoted to captain March 4, 1899; discharged July 23, 1899; captain Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry. Second Lieutenant John J. Haisch, promoted to second lieutenant July 22, 1899; discharged August 27, 1899; first lieutenant Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Charles A. Woolforth; Quartermaster Sergeant Emory A. Bailey; Sergeants Samuel J. White, Joseph H. Segraves, S. K. Wisner; Corporals Francis M. Pribble, Charles E. Cole, Milo L. Lamont, Walter E. French, Edwin Barrett, Ellis G. Davis, George W. Lewis, Joseph P. Redinger; Cook William Fleckinger; Artificer Tunis Arnold; Musician Frank L. Spitts; Privates Harry Adams, Walter J. Arnold, Charles E. Anderson, Edward L. Banks, Harry Chandler, Walter J. Coleman, James M. Coleman, Albert R. Cotton, Charles R. Fish, Fred Graft, John J. Hambert, Fred Humphries, Jerome E. Johnstone, Ernest E. Kirk, Lewis G. Laws, James D. Leahey, Arthur Long, Percy McCool, Clarence McDowell, Frank McFadden, Isaac R. McKinney, Herbert P. Miller, Charles Peters, Edward L. Pinkerton, John Stephens, Marcus J. Smith, William B. Smith, Edwin W. Shread, Walter L. Sherburne, Walter Swartz, Roy Timmons, Herbert W. Turner, Losson B. Whitaker, Elmer L. Wilkinson, Frank W. Zook.

Wounded sent to San Francisco: Sergeant Fred. A. Recob, thigh; Marilao, March 27, 1899.

Sick sent to San Francisco: Harry E. Wagner, wagoner;

Privates Charles H. Reasoner, J. C. Springstead, Butler J. Haskins, Relief; Corporal Clarence Sharon, Privates Frank A. Smith, George H. Helwig, Guy W. Ludington, Morgan City.

Discharged in San Francisco, disability: Sergeant Orville S. Taylor, Privates Joseph C. Spendlove, Frank J. Beaghen, William L. Garretson, Raymond Slater, Arthur Snapp, Theodore Sutton, Henry Wingfield, August, 1898; Privates Edward H. Brennen, Thomas E. Lawrence, Theodore Q. Whitted, George W. Turner, Eugene Willett, September, 1898; Privates Harry H. Banks, Walter C. Campbell, Henry McKinney, Fred Shaufele, October, 1898; Wagoner Mitchell Bundy, Privates William F. Ayres, Frank Francis, November, 1898; Private George W. Lemly, February, 1899.

Discharged to reenlist, Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry: Corporals Terrence Montgomery, John J. Johnston, Charles A. Waters; Eleventh United States cavalry, First Sergeant Joseph W. Morris, first lieutenant.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Sergeant Harry Jones, Corporals Charles Muller, Steve S. Kirby; Privates James W. Kershner, Ira M. Payne, Wilbur Mason.

Discharged and returning by way of New York: Sergeant Robert D. Maxwell, Corporal Charles B. Ramsey.

Discharged and returning with regiment: Private Edwin A. Myers.

Deserted: Private John R. Boyd, October 22, 1898.

Died of disease: Private Edward A. Rethmeyer, January 8, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco cemetery, grave No. 123; Private Eteyl P. Blair, January 11, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco cemetery, grave No. 129; Private John D. Young, January 13, 1899, smallpox, Paco cemetery, grave No. 131.

Killed in action: Private Resil Manahan, Calumpit, April 26, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 229; Private William Sullivan, Bacalor, May 24, 1899, National cemetery, No. 11.



Capt. Clad Hamilton.



Lieut. Jacob Whisner.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Corporal John J. Haisch, February 4, 1899; Private Edwin W. Shread, June 16, 1899; First Sergeant J. J. Deeming.

Wounded in action: Private James W. Kershner, thigh, Caloocan, February 10, 1899, not off duty, shoulder, Bagbag river, April 26, returned to duty May 26, 1899; Private Ira M. Payne, arm, Caloocan, February 13, returned to duty June 1, 1899; Private Frank Steward, forehead, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, returned to duty April 6, 1899; Private Charles A. Waters, forehead, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 11, 1899; Sergeant Charles A. Woolworth, abdomen, Apolit, April 27, 1899, returned to duty May 14, 1899; Private Losson B. Whitaker, body, Apolit, April 27, 1899, returned to duty June 23, 1899.

Now on sick report: Private Walter L. Sherburne, July 24, 1899, chronic gastritis, serious; Private Walter C. Swartz, August 18, 1899, chronic gastritis, serious; Private William R. Smith, chronic gastritis, convalescent.

Discharged by favor: Private Jesse S. Fairleigh, July 11, 1899, returned on Warren, July 15, 1899.

Discharged to reënlist, Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry: Sergeant Frank Auswald, first lieutenant; Privates Edward Barrett, Charles Dingle, Bert K. Donohue, William F. Densing, John H. Gallagher, James M. McFarland, Hugh McMeachin, Stephen Munich, Claude S. Phillips, Sylvester F. Rothwell, Lewis J. Rouse, Elmer Urie.

Company B.

Captain Charles B. Walker, appointed regimental adjutant, August 28, 1898, promoted to captain August 17, 1899. First Lieutenant J. R. Whisner, promoted to second lieutenant February 19, 1899, to first lieutenant August 17, 1899. Second Lieutenant Ben E. Northrup, promoted August 17, 1899.

Killed in action: First Lieutenant Alfred C. Alford, before Calocan, February 7, 1899, buried Lawrence, Kan. Promoted to first lieutenant September 5, 1898.

Discharged to reënlist: Captain Fred E. Buchan, July 30, 1899, to accept commission as second lieutenant in the regular army. Left Manila April 19, 1899, to accompany wife's body to the United States.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Fred D. Heisler, Quartermaster Sergeant Harry G. Smith; Sergeants Judd N. Bridgman, Claude Spurlock, Arthur Page Jackson, Lemuel D. Cummins; Corporals Fred A. Hecker, Bain Dennis, James H. Cook, Peter J. Nugent, Jacob Hammar, Robert T. Boyd, Peter M. Sorenson, Orno E. Tyler, William B. Trembley; Cook George W. Orr; Artificer John A. Johnson; Wagoner Dana C. Pease; Musicians Otis U. Groff, George Bethemeyer; Pri-

vates Charles T. Baker, Frederick A. Cook, Henry Clarence Chase, Richard Mapes Jesse Helm, Harvey I. Harris, William R. Hinkle, Charles H. Holman, William H. Hoffman, Daniel S. Hewitt, William L. Johnson, Robert S. Johnson, Michael Jupetich, Charles I. Lowry, Spurgeon Matson, Alexander M. Mitchell, Charles M. Pease, Harley Pearson, Thomas E. Ride-nour, Wilson B. Smith, William J. Saunders, Charles Wingert, James E. Williamson, John Woodward.

Wounded, sent home on Morgan City: Artificer Charles A. Kelson, arm, Caloccan, February 7, 1899; Private John Gillilan, both legs, Caloccan, February 7, 1899; Private Edward Crane, arm, Guiginto, March 25, 1899. On Indiana: Corporal Edward D. Walling, arm, Caloccan, February 10, 1899.

Sick, sent home: Privates Marvin J. Powell, Relief; Charles D. Wait, Morgan City.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Privates William A. Crowell, E. McLeachin, Edwin B. Hoppin, Monty Yeakey, Frank A. Schellhardt, Frank L. Heller, John M. Hoyle, August, 1898; Corporal Charles K. Wood, Privates G. E. Burrows, Charles Debeque, Edward W. Ellis, September, 1898; Corporals Frank E. Vanfossen, John N. Benson; Privates Francis McCray, George F. Voss, Harry Lancaster, George M. Davison, Elmer D. Mabry, Hugh H. Smart, Bert J. Stuart, October, 1898; Sergeant Eugene Davies, Privates Charles W. Folye, Lewis H. Youser, George C. Robinson, Benjamin F. Zimmerman, Jacob Guff, November, 1898; Private John W. Prince, December, 1898; Private William L. Litchfield, February, 1899.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Privates Frank Freeman, Percy Gibson, Michael J. Lambert.

Discharged to return with regiment: Private Edward White.

Died of disease: Private Louis Moon, June 23, 1898, spinal meningitis, buried San Francisco; Private Louis Wren Ferguson, December 24, 1898, fever, Manila, buried Paco, grave No. 112; Artificer Isaac C. Cooper, January 31, 1899, smallpox,



TWENTIETH KANSAS CAMP SCENE NORTH OF CALOOCAN.

Paco cemetery, No. 143; Private Charles B. Snodgrass, February 1, 1899, smallpox, Paco, No. 145; Private Leroy Maxfield, June 13, 1899, diphtheria, National cemetery, No. 56; Cook Frederick Sharland, September 1, 1899, cerebral meningitis, National cemetery, No. 201.

Killed in action: Sergeant Morris J. Cohen, Calocan, March 23, 1899, Battery Knoll, No. 95; Private Ivers J. Howard, Calocan, February 10, 1899, Battery Knoll, No. 31.

Wounded in action: Sergeant Claude Spurlock, stomach, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 5, 1899; Private Daniel S. Hewitt, leg, February 7, 1899, returned to duty March 1, 1899; Private Elmer Urie, leg, Calocan, February 7, 1899, returned to duty April 15, 1899; Private Harvey S. Harris, leg, Calocan, February, 10, 1899, returned to duty April 20, 1899; Private Charles Pease, leg, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, not off duty; Private Peter Sorenson, shoulder, Bacalor, May 23, 1899, returned to duty June 26, 1899; Private Alexander M. Mitchell, arm, Malabon, February 11, 1899, returned to duty March, 1899; Private Wilson B. Smith, hand, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, not off duty.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Private John H. Gallagher, March 29, 1899.

Deserted: Private Louis Arwood, Topeka; Private Jackson C. Copeland, San Francisco.

On sick report: Corporal Peter M. Sorenson, May 24, 1899, gunshot wound, convalescent; Private Michael Jupetich, August 22, 1899, gastritis, convalescent; Private Harley Pearson, September 4, 1899, gastritis, not serious.

Company C.

Captain William S. Albright. First Lieutenant Samuel G. Hopkins, promoted to second lieutenant February 13, 1899, to first lieutenant August 12, 1899. Second Lieutenant John M. Waste, promoted September 2, 1899.

Wounded in action: Captain Albright, thigh, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899; returned to duty company May 31, 1899.

Resigned: First Lieutenant Harry H. Seckler, May 8, 1899.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Ralph H. Leavitt, Quartermaster Sergeant William Cornatzer, Sergeants George S. Few, Charles I. Sparks, E. Mordaut; Corporals Fred D. Carpenter, Frank Dittman, John S. Crooks, Fred Boeppler, Arthur Mays, Clarence F. Myers, Jay Thomas, Jacob Vogler, Elmer Elkins, William Suberkrup; Wagoner George B. Clark; Musician Thomas D. Cole; Privates William W. Baker, Frank Barbour, Frederick W. Buckmaster, Robert C. Churchill, William A. Conkling, Claude Croft, Jacob Devries, Eli C. Dresser, John Eckert, George Frost, P. C. Goff, Adolph Hensle, Lewis B. Howard, Harry E. Nansen, Henry L. Johnson, Robert D. Keifer, Edward Killery, William P. King, William Lawson, Martin W. Lyman, William J. Maloney, Owen Meredith, William McCormick, James L. McPherson, Walter S. Moonlight, Joseph S. Raybourn, Roy B. Richard, Charles E. Singleton, Hiram W. Stevenson, Fred Stewart, Oliver Tillquist, Park C. Trueblood, Richard Flannigan.

Wounded, sent home on Relief: Private Arthur C. Howe, head, Calocan, March 13, 1899; Private William Laudenschlager, knee, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899.

Sick, sent home: Artificer John Kennedy, Privates William E. Ledger, Edward L. McClure, Morgan City; Sergeant Joseph Besser, Corporal Albion C. Nelson, Privates James F. Pinzon, William B. Sprage, William W. Taylor, on Relief.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Musician James B. Hines, Privates William M. Birdsall, George W. Lucas, Jonathan Loar, August, 1898; Private Isaac M. Lewis, September, 1898; Privates William Bickford, Arthur Ridgely, Harvey Sherman, October, 1898; Privates Taylor Foster, T. Quackenbush, Maurice C. Sherman, Thomas J. Bell, November, 1898; Private Malcolm E. Purvis, December, 1898; Privates Charles



Lieut. Alfred C. Alford.
First officer killed in action.



Capt. W. S. Albright.

M. Crane, Francis E. Head, Emmett Fleming, January, 1899; Corporal Carl Delfs, Privates Charles A. Hund, Miles A. Sweeney, Albert W. Welday, February, 1899; Private John E. Watson, March, 1899.

Discharged to reenlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, Private William L. Dawson; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, First Sergeant John P. Richardson, Corporal Silas E. Davis, Privates Edwin E. Ferris, Ralph E. McDowell, George Schamnia, Arthur Ginger.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Sergeant Aubrey S. Edwards, Privates Frank B. Frank, Ralph S. Gehrett, James E. Riley.

Accidentally left behind in Yokohama: Private Frank Slaybough.

Died of disease: Private Raymond B. Dawes, November 22, 1898, typhoid fever, Honolulu, buried Leavenworth, Kan.; Private Charles Graves, November 25, 1898, typhoid fever, Honolulu, buried Centralia, Kan.

Wounded in action: Private James E. Riley, head, Caloocan, February 24, 1899, returned to duty March 20, 1899; Private William McCormick, body, Malinta, March 26, 1899, returned to duty March 30, 1899; Private Henry L. Johnson, leg, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 18, 1899.

On sick report: Private John Eckert, August 22, 1899, gastritis, fair condition; Private Oliver Tillquist, September 11, 1899, dysentery.

Company D.

Captain William J. Watson, promoted to captain March 23, 1899. First Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, promoted to second lieutenant March 23, 1899, to first lieutenant August 12, 1899. Second Lieutenant Oscar B. Woolley, promoted July 22, 1899.

Resigned: Second Lieutenant Thomas K. Richey, September 12, 1898.

Discharged to reenlist: Captain H. B. Orwig, July 12, 1899, major Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Frederick Merriweather; Quartermaster Sergeant Charles C. Harming; Sergeants William H. Morris, Willie D. Bogan; Corporals Fred A. Gerken, George W. Barker, Edward Pease, John Seely, Charles A. Wiman, James E. McFarland, Richard Jones, Edwin Michel, Frank A. Swaim, Guy A. Coover, George C. Camblin, Reuben N. Matteson; Cook Marion Berryhill; Artificer James E. Histed; Wagoner Oscar Reeve; Musicians Iram J. Hyson, Mark J. Panton; Privates Fred Ball, Robert Barnes, William E. Baker, Charles M. Brown, Charles M.

Buchanan, Benjamin Carpenter, Joseph Cushenberry, Frank Doss, Western E. Doughty, Albert Frick, Edward Fuller, Elmer D. Goodwin, Lauren V. Harris, Hugh Kelly, Wilmer Koontz, Roy Lawhead, William W. McGie, Charles H. Mitchell, Lewis Moore, Bert Neet, Benjamin Peach, Oscar C. Pingrey, James F. Rice, Amaodus A. Seager, Shelton R. Snow, John Spence, Benton E. Townsend, Harwood Van Brunt, James E. Wheat, Joseph Wheat.

Wounded, sent home on Morgan City: Sergeant George C. Nichols, thorax, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899; Sergeant Joseph A. Robinson, thigh, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899.

Discharged, disability, San Francisco: Sergeant William F. Kelly; Corporal Frank J. Anderson; Privates Harry Culbertson, George W. Wallace, John F. Thornton, Joseph Millocha, September, 1898. Corporal Leonard Boyd; Artificer Edward Bowen; Privates Robert L. Sharp, George Schoepfert, Alexander Calhoun, October, 1898. Privates John R. Wright, Surtes Ridley, November, 1898. Private John Harris, February, 1899. Trumpeter Charles E. Ingles, Private Homer B. Lenmaster, March, 1899. Private Charles H. Zimmerman, April, 1899.

Discharged to reenlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, Private John C. Lofley; Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry, First Sergeant Ira Keithley, first lieutenant, Corporals Edwin M. Scott, Lloyd Weltner, Raymond Clark, Privates Cal K. Shoemaker, Ernest L. Hoffman; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, Corporal James H. Bennett, Private Charles B. Wetner.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Corporal Clinton Roberts; Privates John F. Bagley, Edward R. Carleton, Clark E. Dewitt, Arthur E. Drake, Wiley Koontz.

Discharged and remaining with the regiment: Musicians Allie Nichols, Peter Wirnsberge.

Killed in action: Private Larry Jones, head, Caloocan, February 25, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 61; Private Troy E.

Fairchild, head, Polo, March 26, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 134; Private William Carroll, head, Marilao, March 29, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 131.

Wounded in action: Corporal Raymond Clark, February 4, 1899, head, returned to duty February 5, 1899; Sergeant Ira Keithly, side, Caloocan, March 12, 1899, not off duty; Artificer James E. Histed, neck, Caloocan, March 24, 1899, returned to duty June 26, 1899; Private James F. Rice, knee, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty May 4, 1899; Corporal James H. Bennett, February 5, 1899, arm, not off duty; Private Walter Hughes, shoulder, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, not off duty.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Private Benjamin Peach, May 4, 1899.

On sick report: Private Elmer Goodwin, July 11, hernia, fair condition; Private James Wheat, July 6, 1899, gastritis, convalescent.

Company E.

Captain Albert H. Krause. First Lieutenant Robert S. Parker, promoted to first lieutenant July 22, 1899. Second Lieutenant John Q. Teft, promoted August 12, 1899.

Resigned: Second Lieutenant Philip S. Ray, August 27, 1899; Captain Charles M. Christy, March 11, 1899.

Discharged to reenlist: Captain Daniel F. Craig, promoted to captain May 9, 1899, discharged July 12, 1899; captain Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry. First Lieutenant John W. Haussermann, promoted to first lieutenant March 4, 1899, discharged September 1, 1899; unassigned.

Wounded in action: Captain William J. Watson, lungs, Guiginto, March 29, 1899; sent home, Relief. Second Lieutenant Colin H. Ball, jaw, Rio Grande river, April 26, 1899; sent home, Relief.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Edward D.



ARRIVAL OF THE KANSAS RECEPTION COMMITTEE AT THE TRANSPORT TARTAR.

Johnson, Quartermaster Sergeant Oakley D. Thomas; Sergeants William Barber, Lloyd B. Watt, Jesse H. Hampshire, Lloyd N. Currier; Corporals Robert Frick, William M. Lane, Thomas B. Cobb, George W. Landis, Clarence B. Hamilton, John E. Cornett, Frank O. Jamison, John V. Paxton, Norman F. Ramsey, George O. Rice, Charles W. Whittington, Abraham C. Woodruff; Cook Carl Sutton; Artificer John T. Heflin; Wagoner Fred D. Sparks; Musician Arthur Vanslyke; Privates John W. Dotts, A. W. Evans, A. H. Fullington, Allen P. Furgeson, James B. Gillespie, Frank D. Hartwell, Rufus H. Hedges, Frederick Heiter, Oliver F. H. Henderson, Charles B. Jackson, Winfield E. Jackson, John T. Jamieson, Clifford Jones, Dudley Keefer, John H. Lee, Clyde Miller, Peter J. Moore, William Moore, Harry Morris, Francis T. Newell, Delos M. Porter, Ralph L. Roberts, Orlando B. Spencer, Frank R. Stewart, Chris Swisher, Walter D. Vance, Sidney White, Eugene D. Whittington, Edward C. Wilson.

Wounded, sent home on Morgan City: Private Elmer Ashcraft, neck, Bacalor, May 24, 1899; Private Fred L. Carter, arm, Guiginto, March 29, 1899; Private James S. Mills, leg, Caloocan, February 10, 1899; Private Albert Shaughnessy, knee, Guiginto, March 29, 1899. On Relief: Private Arthur Hollingshead, side, Bacalor, May 24, 1899.

Sick, sent home: Privates Frank E. Dorman, Charles Hamilton, Morgan City; Privates John H. Hay, Edward T. Hemphill, Gus R. Hamilton, Norman A. Rupe, Indiana.

Discharged and sent home: Private Joseph Mardick, disability, August 10, 1899, City of Para.

Discharged in San Francisco, disability: Wagoner James Madison, Privates William Klinger, Charles G. Morton, August, 1898; Corporal Guy J. Farrell, Private John D. Spencer, September, 1898; Private Frank E. McCoy, October, 1898; Privates Jack Donaldson, Wesley Fegler, Harvey D. Morris, August Remler, November, 1898; Private Thomas F. Lairson, July, 1898.

Transferred to United States signal corps: Private Herman Rudrow, August 27, 1898.

Discharged to reenlist in Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry: Sergeant Arthur M. Ferguson, first lieutenant; John M. Craig, James A. Lewis, Thomas J. Antrim, James H. Bryant, James J. Corkhill, Charley Sidorsky; Corporals John H. Fox, Louis J. Ingwersen; Musician Peter Epp; Privates Conway Baker, Newton A. Baker, John W. Corkhill, William Dilliner, Joseph F. Harrington, Albert W. Kindler. Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry: Corporal George H. Cravens, Sergeant James W. Hale, Private Sim Stevens.

Discharged and returning with regiment: Wagoner William B. Hutchinson, Private Lincoln Endsley, Sergeant Harley O. Summons.

Died of disease: Private Bert Cornett, January 3, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 117; Private Albert Ferguson, June 16, 1898, spinal meningitis, buried Yates Center, Kan.; Private Elmer McIntyre, August 24, 1898, pneumonia, buried San Francisco.

Killed in action: Private Curran C. Craig, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 101; Private John C. Muhr, Caloocan, March 24, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 94; Private Hiram L. Plummer, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 112.

Wounded in action: Sergeant William C. Barber, leg, Caloocan, February 10, 1899, returned to duty April 24, 1899; Corporal James H. Bryaut, arm, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, returned to duty July 7, 1899; Private Andrew W. Evans, neck, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, returned to duty April 5, 1899; Private Joseph H. Heflin, knee, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, not fully recovered; Private George H. Cravens, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, returned to duty May 14, 1899.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Private Thomas J. An-



Capt. Albert H. Krause.



Corporal Robert M. Lee.
Died at Hong Kong.

trim, February 4, 1899; Private John H. Fox, February 5, 1899; Captain Charles M. Christy, Caloocan, February 10, 1899.

Now on sick report: Private Chris C. Swisher, August 6, 1899, dobe itch; Private Artemus Fullington, September 5, 1899, dobe itch; Private Joseph Heflin, March 25, 1899, gunshot wound, stiff knee, not serious; Private Eugene Whittington, September 5, 1899, varicocele; Corporal Thomas B. Cobb, September 5, 1899, gastritis; Sergeant Lloyd B. Wyatt, September 5, 1899, malarial fever, convalescent; Sergeant W. C. Barber, September 12, 1899, diarrhea, convalescent; Private A. W. Evans, September 13, 1899, gastritis, convalescent; Private Allen P. Ferguson, September 12, 1899, dobe itch.

Company F.

Captain Harry W. Shideler, promoted to first lieutenant March 23, 1899, to captain July 24, 1899; First Lieutenant Orlando J. Burton, promoted to second lieutenant November 21, 1898, to first lieutenant August 28, 1899; Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Kerfoot, promoted September 2, 1899.

Discharged to reenlist: First Lieutenant William A. Green, August 11, 1899, captain Eleventh United States volunteer infantry.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant William H. Blatchley; Quartermaster Sergeant Charles McMains; Sergeants Harry Brown, Arthur Snyder, Carroll Phenicie, George E. Moore; Corporals John Matthews, Herbert Sands, John H. Foote, James W. French, Joe Miller, Leman T. Cowles, Charles Heuser, John E. Lindquist, Charles W. Barnes, William A. Anderson, John Pellegrino, William Nelson; Cook James Luke; Artificer James Mellinger; Wagoner Thomas Kelley; Musicians William E. Hays, Todd L. Wagoner; Privates Thad G. Alderman, Welcome N. Bender, Ulysses S. G. Brown, Oscar Burcham, Judson Bumerot, Charles L. Bigham, Crawford Blair, Hubert Cairns, Daniel Conway, Perry E. Durie, Charles Davis, Richard Debarrows, William L. Fowler, Elijah Fuqua, Gustavus H. Koch, Walter Kemp, John Love, Wood E. Milton, Roy A. Maxwell, Clark E. Messenger, Michael P. Menahan, Robert McFadyyn, James H. Orr, John L. Peete, Charles W. Reynolds, Frank H. Reeds, Guy Rea, Arthur V. Snodgrass, Max Scheffer, Henry E. Thomas, Sylvester Turner, William E. Truc, Albert Ury, Eddie Woods.

Wounded, sent home: Private William McDougal, shoulder, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899, Relief; Private Henry Ratliffe, both legs, Santa Maria river, March 29, 1899, Morgan City.

Discharged from San Francisco, disability: Corporal Jesse B. Thomas, July, 1898; Sergeant John Richards, Privates Frederick Culk, Walter E. Howerton, Charles E. Pendleton,

Sinclair Wimmer, Frank Jones, F. Isaiah Noel, Frank Rea, September, 1898; Private Frank L. Richards, November, 1898.

Discharged by favor: Private Joseph Barker, July 3, 1899; Carlos L. Matteson, Fred D. Peck, November 16, 1898.

Discharged to reënlister: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry—Sergeants Olof J. Asplund, James Quesenberg, Private Joseph Miller; Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry—Sergeants William S. Bales, Edwin M. Fabra; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry—Sergeants James W. Reynolds, Fred Clendenning.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Corporals William G. McCann, George Pruett; Privates William Ebert, Millard Earnes, Charles E. Elder, George F. Hedenberg, Frank C. Hagerman, Harvey R. Larkins, Wilber F. Miller.

Dishonorably discharged: Private Ernest K. Thompson, June 28, 1899, returning to fill unexpired prison sentence.

Discharged and returning on City of Paris: Corporal Harlin J. Woodward, August 25, 1899.

Discharged, disability incurred in action: Private Charles Hammond, wounded February 5, 1899, discharged April 27, 1899.

Died of disease: Private John Bartlett, July 13, 1898, spinal meningitis, buried San Francisco; Private Orville R. Knight, June 16, 1898, measles, buried San Francisco; Private William H. Bash, January 6, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 118; Private Louis R. Badger, January 10, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 125; Private Powhattan F. Hackett, January 9, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 124; Corporal Robert M. Lee, September 6, 1899, dysentery, on board Tartar, Hong Kong.

Killed in action: Musician Oscar G. Thorn, Caloocan, March 11, 1899, buried Paco, section 11, niche 3; Private George H. Munroe, Caloocan, February 23, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 36; Private Howard Olds, Caloocan, February 25, 1899, buried Paco, section 74, niche 2.

Wounded in action: Corporal Herbert Sands, foot, February 5, 1899, returned to duty February 9, 1899; Wagoner E. Clark Messenger, hand, February 5, 1899, returned to duty February 19, 1899; Private Thad G. Alberman, leg, Santa Maria river, March 29, 1899, returned to duty June 10, 1899; Private Daniel Conway, shoulder, February 5, 1899, returned to duty March 21, 1899; Private William A. Ebert, side, Santa Maria river, March 29, 1899, returned to duty May 3, 1899; Private Walter Kemp, abdomen, Santa Maria river, March 29, 1899, returned to duty May 15, 1899; Private Wood E. Miller, arm, February 5, 1899, not off duty; Private Todd L. Wagoner, leg, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty May 15, 1899; Private William Nelson, arm, February 5, 1899, returned to duty February 5, 1899.

Now on sick report: Private Welcome N. Bender, June 15, 1899, typhoid fever, convalescent; Corporal Joseph Miller, September 4, 1899, malarial fever, convalescent; Corporal Joseph Foot, September 5, 1899, malarial fever, convalescent; Sergeant Carroll Phenicie, September 18, 1899, dysentery, convalescent.

Company G.

Captain Howard A. Scott, promoted to captain February 12, 1899; First Lieutenant William A. Callahan, promoted to first lieutenant February 12, 1899; Second Lieutenant Chauncey S. Pratt, promoted August 16, 1899.

Killed in action: Captain David S. Elliott, Caloocan, February 28, 1899, buried Coffeyville, Kan.; Second Lieutenant William A. McTaggart, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 244; Private Albert S. Anibal, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 109; Cook John Sherrer, Marilao, March 27, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 129; Private Alva L. Dix, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 149.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant William C.

Milliken, Quartermaster Sergeant Fred Sexton; Sergeants Frank A. Long, Robert Lewis, William Clark; Corporals Charles A. McNulty, James W. McCully, James Fitzmorris, Charles E. Squire, Cyrus R. Anderson, Bruce Stryker, Otto R. Grubb, Orville E. Scurr; Cook Charles E. Myrtle; Artificer Clifford W. Hinson; Wagoner Fred L. Tyler; Musician Londa E. Hudson; Privates Jesse E. Baker, Charles H. Beam, Albert P. Brooks, Frank W. Brown, Artie A. Bond, Charles E. Buck, Charles A. Caldwell, George F. Crane, Ora A. Deetz, George A. Evans, George A. Ferrell, John S. Forcum, John C. Gillam, George A. Guess, Edward Heckman, Austin Hesler, Ray J. Heuston, John S. Hoagland, James I. Jefferies, John W. Jones, Arthur F. Johnson, Charles A. Jackson, Philip Kinnan, Willis E. Love, Michael Liebert, Thomas E. Lolley, George C. Lowrance, Abram W. Long, Oren A. Mason, Wesley L. Matthews, Bert Moore, Charles C. McDonald, Ed H. Murphy, Charles A. O'Brien, Oliver E. Patton, Commodore A. Parer, Alonzo B. Roberts, John S. Richardson, Albert M. Shipley, Robert D. Slack, John L. Stryker, Thomas J. Straub, Henry M. Salathiel, John W. Summer, jr., Taylor Storm, F. Joseph, E. Timmons, Flavel Z. Truax, Isaac D. Vanmeter, Wallace W. White, Frank M. Wilmoth, Charles O. Waters.

Wounded, sent home on Morgan City: Private Orville E. Parker, shoulder, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899; Private Fred Atchinson, leg, Guiginto, March 29, 1899; Corporal James E. Hammerberg, Guiginto, March 29, 1899.

Sick, sent home on Morgan City: Corporals Peter Duffy, Alex R. Hunt; Privates Compton R. Hall, Marion Smith, John B. Ellis.

Absent on sick leave: Private Henry M. Bentley, since September 10, 1898.

Discharged in San Francisco, disability: Quartermaster Sergeant Ulysses G. Way, Privates William Dexter, George W. Stephens, Albert A. Stinson, Corporal Byron J. Stubblefield, September, 1898; Privates Arthur H. Kee, William E.



Lieut. William A. McTaggart.
Killed in action.



Capt. D. S. Elliott.
Killed in action.

Sexton, October, 1898; Privates John R. Craig, Lewis C. Lybarger, November, 1898.

Discharged by favor: Wagoner Alfred H. Calvin, January, 1899, San Francisco; Sergeant John B. Elliott, Corporal James R. Elliott, March, 1899, Manila; Private William H. Dewitt, March, 1899, San Francisco; Private Floyd M. Wilson, April, 1899, Manila.

Discharged to reënlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, Private Martin Rinza; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, Private Vernie J. Edwards.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Corporal Roscoe E. Barber; Musician Emil G. Etzold.

Wounded in action: Private Wesley I. Matthews, forehead, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, returned to duty March 28, 1899.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Corporal James M. McCully, hand, March 25, 1899; Private Ed Murphy, back, March 25, 1899; Private Charles A. Jackson, neck, May 4, 1899; Private Isaac Vanmeter, groin, May 25, 1899; Private Austin Hesler, lip, April 26, 1899.

Now on sick report: Private Philip Kinnan, diarrhea, September 1, 1899, convalescent; Private Taylor Storm, diarrhea, September 25, 1899.

Company H.

Captain Adna G. Clarke; First Lieutenant E. Guy Simpson, promoted to second lieutenant March 4, 1899, to first lieutenant August 20, 1899; Second Lieutenant Philip Fox, promoted to second lieutenant August 19, 1899.

Wounded in action: Captain Adna G. Clarke, right shoulder, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, sent home on Relief.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant William P. Steele, Quartermaster Sergeant Charles H. Simpson, Sergeants Albert O. Oliver, Francis L. Courtney, Ernest Criss, John A. McKittrick; Corporals Eugene Parrot, Walter S. Drisdale, Elliott Hook, William F. Osborne, Charles F. Rice, Clay Anderson, James M. Painter, Harry G. Davis, Claude D. Brown, Fred E. Fox, Tilton C. Good; Cook Claud R. Dicker; Artificer Harry L. Lipsey; Wagoner Derwood E. Quackenbush; Musician William S. Heydt; Privates Frederick B. Ahlstrom, Arthur F. Allen, Alvin Bale, Denver W. Bale, Elmer L. Benson, Oscar C. Brownlee, Robert M. Church, Clarence L. Cole, Charles E. Cooke, Robert G. Cornell, Arthur H. Gibson, Roy R. Gibson, Lorne Hargis, Frank A. Hubner, Joseph Iliff, Thomas F. Ireland, Joseph B. Kendall, Charles A. King, Bert W. Kuhn, William E. Leis, Clarence Martin, Frank Martin, George Amesser, Charles O. Morrow, John W. Morrow, Orry W. Owens, Joseph W. Ozias, Larrance Page, Frank

W. Pearce, Thomas B. Raybourn, Edward N. Reno, Harry Selig, William M. Shaffer, Albert J. Snyder, Joseph N. Spillman, James Welch, Silas C. Willey, John A. Wakefield.

Wounded, sent home: Corporal David M. Horkmans, Calocan, February 10, 1899, discharged April 23, 1899; loss of right eye.

Wounded, discharged, San Francisco, April 23, 1899: Private Campbell Scott, arm, Calocan, February 24, 1899, Relief; Private Edward R. Hook, neck, La Loma church, March 25, 1899, Sheridan; Corporal Benjamin F. Oliver, leg, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899; Private Thomas J. Davidson, leg, May 4, 1899, Santo Tomas; Private Arthur K. Moore, hand, May 4, 1899, Santo Tomas.

Sick, sent home: Musician Harry R. Watkins, Private Austin R. Mills, Relief; Musician Robert E. Pippin, Morgan City; Private George A. Conkey, Sheridan.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Privates Wilburn Haynes, William M. Hook, Fletcher A. White, Charles W. Harris, September, 1898; Privates Otis H. Chase, William H. Sewick, December, 1898; Private Bert Gilley, January, 1899.

Dishonorably discharged: Private Albert C. Farmer, September 15, 1898.

Discharged to reënlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, Corporal John A. Huntsman; Privates Frank Allen, Clarence Ames, Peter F. Fleming, Albert S. Emmett, Frank C. Chapman; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, Sergeant Otto W. Rethorst, first lieutenant; Privates William B. Fearing, Everett A. Gourley, George F. Shirar, Robert F. Clark.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Sergeant Rufo A. Hazen, Cook Frank W. Siler, Privates Ernest L. Ozias, James E. Northrup.

Discharged and returned with the regiment: Private John M. Steele.



RAPID TRANSIT IN THE PHILLIPINES.



NIPA HOUSE AND RICE FIELD.

Killed in action: Private Joseph A. Wahl, Marilao, March 27, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 163; Private Merton A. Wilcox, Santo Tomas, May 4, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 245.

Wounded in action: Private Larrance Page, foot, Guiginto, March 27, 1899, returned to duty April 1, 1899; Corporal Ernest Criss, Marilao, shoulder, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 13, 1899.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Private Charles E. Cook, February 27, 1899; Captain Albert H. Krause, March 29, 1899.

On sick report: Lieutenant Philip Fox, August 31, 1899, gastritis, convalescent; Private Frank Martin, June 4, 1899, gastritis, serious, entered general hospital, San Francisco; Private Joseph S. Ozias, June 4, 1899, gastritis, convalescent.

Company I.

Captain Charles S. Flanders; First Lieutenant Aaron B. Conley, promoted to second lieutenant May 21, 1899, to first lieutenant August 19, 1899; Second Lieutenant Charles B. Barsfield, promoted August 20, 1899.

Resigned: Second Lieutenant Arden W. Flanders, September 24, 1898.

Discharged to reënlister: First Lieutenant Ernest H. Agnew, promoted to first lieutenant July 9, 1898, discharged August 11, 1898, captain Eleventh United States cavalry; Second Lieutenant Frederick R. Dodge, promoted September 24, 1898, discharged August 1, 1899, captain Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Edward W. Smith; Quartermaster Sergeant Order Christian; Sergeants Richard Seaver, Nathaniel J. Foster, Sidney B. Sublette, Ira N. Bryan; Corporals Cyrus B. Ricketts, Scott Gard, Roe Wright, Alfred R. Thorne, William A. Thompson, John M. Webber,

Samuel J. Shively; Artificer Charles Minick; Wagoner James R. Cree; Musician Charles Fields; Privates Fred. K. Barrett, George H. Billings, William H. Bradbury, Hayes Ball, W. T. Breckinridge, Fred. Beckley, John B. Carpenter, Frank S. Crane, Roy G. Dever, Thomas A. Dunn, George W. Flack, Ernest Fretz, Frank A. Forner, Fred. H. Hand, Ed. L. Herriman, Edward L. Long, David B. Kiser, John A. Mills, George W. Mills, James E. Marshall, Clifford R. McCarley, Bert E. Miller, William B. McCord, Samuel O'Hara, Martin Overmeyer, William H. Putnam, Charles E. Robinson, Walter E. Rainey, Theo. E. Shaffer, Hiram Snyder, Fuller H. Swearengen, William C. Shaw, James H. Shaw, James W. Seaver, Charles E. Smeltzer, Albert Vanderveer, Dell Waters, Carl M. West, Merrill Winchester, Edwin H. Weed, Edward J. Young.

Wounded, sent home on Relief: Private William T. McGrew, body, February 7, 1899; Private William Tull, leg, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899; Private John E. Ballou, arm, Bigaa, March 29, 1899. On Morgan City: Corporal William M. Rumbley, hand, Calococ, March 12, 1899; Private Lyle L. Knox, back, Rio Grande river, April 26, 1899; Private Joseph Scott, body, Rio Grande river, April 26, 1899; Private Chris W. Clapp, stomach, May 6, 1899, Santo Tomas river.

Sick, sent home: Musician Jackson A. Shively, Privates Ernest Jordan, Charles L. Werner, Relief; Corporal John M. Webber, Privates Louis E. Coffield, John W. Meek, Morgan City.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Private Oscar Schmidlin, August, 1898; Private Arthur L. Ashley, September, 1898; Sergeant Elmer Gray, Corporal Elias Brandebury, Private Alex. Demarr, October, 1898; Private Augustus Long, November, 1898; Private Herbert E. Whitaker, December, 1898; Private Lee Gamber, January, 1899; Private Charles Yazell, March, 1899.

Discharged to reënlister: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, Corporal Norris Ball, Privates Roy Griswold, John N.



Capt. A. G. Clarke.



Capt. Geo. N. Watson.

Edwards, Alfred N. Penninger; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, Private Samuel C. Bell.

Discharged and returning with regiment: Private James M. Branum.

Left in hospital in Manila: Corporal Charles Rossman, August 15, 1899, first reserve hospital, malarial fever, convalescent.

Died of disease: Private Harris Pepper, June 26, 1898, consumption, buried San Francisco; Private Dallas Day, November 2, 1898, spinal meningitis, buried San Francisco; Private William Vancil, December 7, 1898, Manila bay, typhoid fever,

buried Paco, No. 106; Private Guy Nebergall, May 3, 1899, bowel complaint, buried Battery Knoll, No. 243.

Killed in action: Sergeant Jay Sheldon, Caloocan, February 7, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 23; Private Alonzo Ricketts, Caloocan, February 10, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 20; Private Adrian E. Hatfield, Marilao, March 27, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 146; Private William Keeney, Marilao, March 27, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 130.

Wounded in action: Private Ernest Fretz, leg, Caloocan, February 5, returned to duty March 7, 1899; Corporal John M. Webber, hand, February 22, 1899, not off duty.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Sergeant Order Christian, February 5, 1899; Captain C. S. Flanders, February 10, 1899; Private Frank A. Forner, March 29, 1899; Corporal Charles Rossman, May 4, 1899.

Now on sick report: Private David V. Kiser, June 5, 1899, dysentery, convalescent; Private Samuel O'Hara, June 25, 1899, rheumatism; Private Martin Overmeyer, August 15, 1899, gastritis, convalescent; Private William Breckenridge, September 3, 1899, gastritis, convalescent; Private George W. Mills, September 3, 1899, gastritis, very serious, entered general hospital, San Francisco.

Company K.

Captain Edmund Boltwood, First Lieutenant John F. Hall, Second Lieutenant Colin H. Ball.

Wounded in action: Second Lieutenant Robert S. Parker, leg, Bacolor, May 24, 1899, returned to duty August 1, 1899.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Joseph Dewald; Quartermaster Sergeant Harold B. Reed; Sergeants John O. Morse, Walter P. Smith, George B. Dailey; Corporals William W. Schoffner, Lorillard Wickham, Ernest Kincaid, Fred Black, Francis M. Crane, Jesse D. Eggleston, Harry Keckler, Frank McQuaid, James Powers, Charles E. Steale, Ralph Weaver;

Cook William E. Sullivan; Wagoner George Bolton; Musicians Aaron Jones, John E. White; Privates John O. Alderman, Oscar Barney, Ray F. Beeler, Albert L. Baur, James W. Byrd, Elia Basel, Grant A. Crumley, Harold Chambers, Walter L. Ellis, Julius B. Gott, Roy Hawkins, Richard D. D. Holland, John F. Hopkins, George H. Hudson, Jacob Hartley, Milton W. Hogaboom, Alexander Halbrook, Harry F. Heck, Leslie J. Kincaid, Frank E. Lucas, Lee A. Limes, George Myer, James S. Nesbitt, Oscar Nesbitt, W. Walton, John W. White, Ernest Wagoner, Albert V. Whitejer, I. Rusk, Dwight L. Rainey, George M. Sponsler, Isaac L. Table.

Wounded, sent home on Relief: First Sergeant Albert C. Hanson, shoulder, Caloocan, February 10, 1899. Morgan City: Corporal Elvie Allison, foot, May 4, 1899, Santa Tomas; Private Frank A. Huling, knee, Caloocan, February 10, 1899; Private Walter A. Hubbard, ankle, Bagbag river, April 26, 1899; Private Edward E. Harris, leg, Calumpit, April 26, 1899.

Sick, sent home: Artificer William H. Scheer, Morgan City.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Privates Raymond Bowman, Rolla A. Wagstaff, July, 1898; Corporals Raymond E. Elder, Allen M. Hoover, Privates Ernest Banhea, Robert S. Brooks, Newell R. Kirkham, Jacob Townsley, Leroy G. Taylor, September, 1898; Privates George Brinker, William Cline, Charles L. Willey, October, 1898; Privates Charles D. Prather, John H. Williams, December, 1898; Private M. Hartshorn, January 11, 1899; Sergeant John W. Engle, Privates Edgar Fultz, Walter B. M. Jones, Allen B. Simmons, November, 1898.

Discharged to reenlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry—Privates Will Cooper, Elijah Simpson, Arthur C. Snow; Thirty-seventh United States infantry, Private Joseph A. Johnston; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, First Sergeant Raymond S. Enslow, first lieutenant; Quartermaster Sergeant Irvin V. Todd, Sergeant Frank Gaskill, Corporal Charles C. Crane, Privates Pearl E. Hampton, Christian

Grossman, Harris O. Hiskin, Fountain M. Wilson, Donald Thorne, Lisle McElhinney.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Private Harry D. Cessna.

Transferred to United States signal corps: Corporal Ernest L. Moore.

Died of disease: Private Fred Maxfield, February 2, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 223.

Killed in action: Corporal Oscar Mallicott, Caloocan, February 24, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 60.

Wounded in action; First Sergeant Joseph Dewald, arm, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 13, 1899, neck, Bagbag river, April 25, not off duty; Sergeant John O. Morse, head, Caloocan, February 10, 1899, returned to duty April 27, 1899, not off duty; Private Harry Keckler, leg, San Fernando, June 16, 1899, not off duty; Private George Myer, stomach, Tulijan river, March 25, 1899, not off duty; Private Oscar Nesbitt, wrist, April 27, 1899, not off duty; Private Arthur C. Snow, arm, Bagbag river, April 25, 1899, returned to duty May 9, 1899.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Captain Edmund Boltwood, February 10, 1899; First Sergeant Raymond S. Enslow, March 29, 1899; Private William W. Schoffner, March 29, 1899; Private Jesse D. Eggleston, February 4, 1899; Private Ralph Weaver, March 26, 1899; Private Harold V. Chambers, April 27, 1899.

Now on sick report: Private George Myer, August 1, 1899, hernia; Corporal W. W. Schoffner, September 1, 1899, malarial fever, convalescent; Private Harold V. Chambers, September 3, 1899, gastritis, serious; Wagoner George L. Bolton, September 11, 1899, gastritis, convalescent, entered general hospital, San Francisco; Corporal Frank McQuaid, September 17, 1899, diarrhea, convalescent, entered general hospital, San Francisco.



NIPA HUT AND BANANA TREES NEAR MANILA.



WOUNDED KANSANS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Company L.

Captain George N. Watson; First Lieutenant Ervin B. Shwalter, promoted to first lieutenant February 19, 1899; Second Lieutenant John C. Murphy, promoted May 9, 1899.

Wounded in action: Lieutenant William A. Callahan, Caloocan, February 24, 1899; returned to duty March 26, 1899.

Discharged to reënlist: Captain Edgar A. Fry, promoted to captain July 22, 1899, discharged August 14, 1899; captain Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant Charles I. Dodge; Quartermaster Sergeant Patrick J. Kelly; Sergeants George C. Seilhammer, Charles W. Tozier, Joseph W. Murray, David W. Lozier; Corporals James F. Cooper, Harvey G. Kuhns, D. Frederick Degitz, Frederick M. Vanmeter, Coe Gibson, Harry G. Lightner, William J. Rumolden, Carey O. Amsbaugh, Charles A. Sherwood, Carl McRull, Walter A. Wyatt; Lance Corporal Gustavus Gallup; Cook Edwin H. Miller; Artificer Josiah Fitts; Wagoner J. F. Barnardo; Musicians Trolando Blesh, Earl Smith; Privates Adolph Abrams, Alpheus A. Bigelow, Orrin O. Blesh, Earl Bohannon, Benjamin P. Burton, Lucien A. Chase, John Dunlap, Henry Dunn, George E. Gamble, Charles L. Grogon, Wyatt Hagen, Charles A. Hurd, Simon Urvine, F. G. Breen, William A. Kerns, Albert Kurtze, Charles O. Lambing, Homer L. Limbird, Gilbert Mayor, Fred H. Myer, Charles Milam, George W. Pfrehm, Robert E. Price, Charles F. Rambo, Will M. Raynor, Charles Schindler, Frank O. Schopp, William C. Seaton, Edward T. Simmons, Edwin Smith, Joseph Stephens, Albert R. Stuteville, Guy Tate, Simpson Taylor, George Troost, Noble B. Urie, Fred Ziegler.

Wounded, sent home, Morgan City: Private Michael Garity, legs, Guiginto, March 29, 1899; Private Leslie G. Selzer, arm, Marilao, March 27, 1899; Private William Wolf, leg, Caloocan, February 23, 1899.

Sick, sent home: Privates Fred Arkell, George S. Beckner, Morgan City; Privates Lambert P. Steinmetz, James W. Wilton, Relief.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Privates Robert Richardson, Samuel Utterback, September, 1898; First Sergeant William C. Foley, Corporal Farrar Field, October, 1899; Privates Robert Phiffer, Harry E. Kuhns, Arthur Wolf, December, 1898; Privates Fred H. Kane, Grant Schoop, March, 1899.

Discharged to reënlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry—Privates Peter A. Griffin, Henry M. Parr, George A. Peters, Bert M. Hart, William F. Maxey; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry—First Sergeant Joseph Schule.

Discharged and remaining in Manila: Sergeant Harry S. Hooper, Private Francis Marsh.

Discharged and returning with regiment: Sergeant Thomas W. Fritts, Corporal Charles Johnson, Private Orlando F. Baldwin.

Discharged and returning on Coptic: Corporal Frank Bossheimer, Corporal John W. Terry.

Transferred to United States signal corps: Private Carl Myers.

Dishonorably discharged: Private Henry L. Neidert, returning to serve out unexpired term of imprisonment in Alcatraz prison.

Died of disease: Private Clifford Greenough, June 24, 1898, spinal meningitis, buried San Francisco; Private Cecil Flowers, July 24, 1898, pneumonia, buried San Francisco; Private Benjamin W. Squires, January 14, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 130; Private Norman E. Hand, January 18, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 133; Private David Campbell, January 29, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 134; Private Sim Barber, February 27, 1899, smallpox, buried Paco, No. 180; Private John M. Ingenthron, dysentery, September 21, 1899, on board Tartar.



Capt. Edgar A. Fry.
Formerly of company L; discharged to reulist.



Capt. Edward J. Hardy.

Killed in action: Private James Kline, Caloocan, March 13, 1899, buried Paco, No. 71; Private Albert H. Terry, Rio Grande, April 27, 1899, buried Paco, No. 237; Private Ernest Ryan, Bacalor, May 24, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 13.

Wounded in action: Sergeant Charles W. Tozier, head, Bacalor, May 24, 1899, returned to duty June 17, 1899; Sergeant Joseph W. Murray, knee, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty June 11, 1899; Corporal Harvey G. Kuhns, shoulder, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 1, 1899; Musician Trolando Blesh, leg, Caloocan, February 23, 1899, returned to duty April 21, 1899; Private Walter A. Wyatt, arm, Marilao, March 29, 1899, returned to duty April 1, 1899; Cor-

poral Carey O. Amsbaugh, head, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, not off duty. Slightly wounded, not reported: Captain Edgar A. Fry, February 23, 1899.

Now on sick report: Sergeant Charles Seilhammer, September 13, 1899, diarrhea, convalescent; Sergeant Joseph Murray, entered general hospital, San Francisco.

Company M.

Captain Edward J. Hardy, promoted second lieutenant September 3, 1898, to first lieutenant May 9, 1899, to captain August 12, 1899. First Lieutenant E. A. Huddleston, promoted to first lieutenant July 24, 1899. Second Lieutenant Charles L. Sampson, promoted August 20, 1899.

Wounded in action: Captain W. H. Bishop, leg, Rio Grande river, April 26, 1899, returned to duty May 24, 1899.

Enlisted men with company: First Sergeant John L. King, Quartermaster Sergeant Arthur M. Falconer, Sergeants Clyde G. Wilson, Elmer Brick, William E. George, Nels M. Nelson; Corporals W. Elmer Kelley, Ernest B. Taylor, Henry C. Rupp, Charles Bishop, Lawrence L. Bradley, Harry L. Neff, Noah R. Prible, Emery Adams, F. Briggs, Frank Carlson, Gayfree Ellison; Cook Samuel R. Clark, Artificer Frank D. Moshe, Wagoner Horace A. Stahl, Musicians Harry T. Todd, Ira D. Shepperd; Privates Adolph Anderson, George M. Battersby, Charles H. Benner, Warren J. Bradley, Charles W. Bennett, Herman C. Colgrove, Henry C. Clark, Palmer W. Cook, Fred A. Cunningham, Charles E. Crosson, Harvey O. Davis, William Eickworth, Arthur F. Ford, John W. Frantz, Charles B. Halderman, John Hanson, Walter A. Hooper, Francis C. Harrington, Loring Hammond, Fred W. Huston, James Jear-doe, Harry J. Kaufman, Clarence E. Kent, James W. King, Oliver Kissling, John M. Lander, John I. Laird, Emra Larkin, Willard M. Lundhwer, Ralph Loofbourrow, John C. Martin, William H. Miller, Sidney M. Morrison, Nels C. Nelson, Jay Owen, Perry A. Powell, Willard H. Prush, Albert C. Sha-

fer, Herman W. Schumaker, George F. Smith, Jesse Snead, Edgar Stribling, George L. Swartz, George D. Tipton, Orville W. Wood, Edward C. Ziebell, Edwin Laird, Daniel R. Rhodes.

Wounded, sent home: Corporal Albert Dooley, leg, Balcor, May 24, 1899, Relief.

Sick, sent home: Private John F. Quick, Relief; Privates Lamont Hubble, William J. Hall, Richard Lundquist, Morgan City; Private George W. Smith, Sheridan.

Left in hospital, Manila: Private George J. Conrad, first reserve, malarial fever; Private Wilber F. Hutchinson, Corregidor island, fever.

Discharged, San Francisco, disability: Privates John Schlotz, Charles Carlson, William Hunt, September, 1898; Sergeant Charles Kleinhaus, Private Joe E. Brottom, October, 1898; Private James P. Cummins, November, 1898.

Discharged, Manila, disability: Private A. M. Cummins, January, 1899.

Discharged to reënlist: Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, Private Olaf Larson; Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry, Privates Rollo E. Kent, George F. Gaskill; Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, Sergeants William Saindon, H. Richard Kent, Privates William A. Bell, Parry M. Prouse, William A. Whitman.

Discharged and returned with regiment: Privates Claude V. Kinter, John M. Padgett.

Discharged and returning *via* New York: Sergeant Albert S. Brockway.

Died of disease: Corporal Wilson H. McAlister, fever, July 9, 1899, buried in Cloud county, Kansas.

Killed in action: Private Charles Pratt, February 5, 1899, buried Paco, No. 25; Private Samuel M. Wilson, Guiginto, March 29, 1899, buried Battery Knoll, No. 235.

Wounded in action: Private Edward C. Ziebel, head, February 5, 1899, returned to duty March 1, 1899; Private George

M. Battersby, arm, February 5, 1899, returned to duty March 1, 1899; Private Charles B. Bennett, thigh, February 10, 1899, not off duty; Private Sidney M. Morrison, leg, Caloccan, February 10, 1899, returned to duty May 20, 1899.

Slightly wounded, not reported: Sergeant Charles L. Sampson, February 5, 1899; Private Charles E. Crosson, February 4, 1899; Private Gayfree Ellison, February 10, 1899; Sergeant John L. King, February 10, 1899; Corporal Elmer Brick, February 10, 1899; Private John Padgett, March 29, 1899; Private Fred W. Huson, May 24, 1899.

On sick report: Private Charles Benner, September 4, 1899, diarrhea, convalescent; Private Arthur Ford, diarrhea, September 4, 1899, convalescent; Private Edward C. Ziebell, September 10, 1899, malarial fever, convalescent.

Summary.

The following is the report of the regimental adjutant made on the day the regiment landed:

Aggregate strength of regiment, original muster, officers and men, 1011; number of recruits added, 312; maximum strength, 1322.

Officers: Killed in action, 3; resigned, 7; removed, 1; discharged to reënlist, 11; wounded, sent home, 3.

Enlisted men: Transferred to other organizations, 3; killed in action, 30; died of disease, 33; discharged for disability, 188; discharged by favor, 9; discharged to remain in Manila, 40; discharged and returning with regiment, 15; discharged and returning by way of New York, 7; dishonorably discharged, 4; deserted, 3; wounded, sent home, 44; sick, sent home, 52.

Officers wounded in action, 11; officers slightly wounded, not reported, 5; officers on sick report, 1.

Enlisted men wounded in action, 108; enlisted men slightly wounded, not reported, 31; left in hospital, Manila, 3; on sick report, 41.



TWENTIETH KANSAS
MARCHING ON
MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
AFTER ITS RETURN
FROM THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

From the Man who Organized the Twentieth.

Ex-Governor Leedy says the Regiment's Achievements have Justified his Course.



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN W. LEEDY.

In the organization of the Kansas volunteers two things were sought to be accomplished. First, to show that volunteers were superior to regulars as an actual fighting force in time of war. That while regulars, who largely consist of men who would rather fight a little than to work for a living, may be best to police the country and put down the small disturbances which may occur, yet the motives that induce them to enlist and the material of which they are composed make it impossible that they should be the equal of volunteers, who would not serve in the army in time of peace on any condition, and who serve in time of war from higher motives. Second, that Kansas could not only furnish volunteers that were better than regulars, but that she could furnish volunteers better than any other state would furnish.

To accomplish this it was found necessary to disorganize the militia, in order to throw out the poor material and replace it with good. This brought a storm of criticism from military men, as well as civilians, and whether it was justifiable or not I leave others to judge. But that it brought the result sought to be obtained I believe will not be disputed in any quarter. The Twentieth Kansas outshone all others, whether volunteer or regular, and their bearing to-day is a sufficient answer to all the vilification and abuse heaped upon them by the people who are to-day shouting their praises with the hope of obtaining a little reflected glory. They also heaped coals of fire on the heads of the national administration for the studied neglect with which they were treated at San Francisco, by the unfaltering manner in which they took the lead the day they landed at Manila and held it until they were ordered from the firing line.

JOHN W. LEEDY.



GENERAL FUNSTON,
GOVERNOR STANLEY,
COLONEL METCALF.

ON BOARD THE
TRANSPORT TARTAR,
AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Tributes from Prominent Kansans.

Congressmen, State Officers and Others Join in Praising the Twentieth Regiment.

FROM LUCIEN BAKER, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The "Fighting Twentieth" has made every citizen of our state prouder to call himself a Kansan. It has added new glory to the flag and won a lasting place in history for itself. Patriots are the best fighters in the world, and every officer and private in the Twentieth Kansas regiment is a patriot. Hence they were invincible.

FROM W. J. BAILEY, CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Raised in the Kansas atmosphere, surcharged with the elements which make men great, and inheriting in perfection the dauntless courage, the brilliant dash and pure patriotism of a fearless and heroic ancestry, the Twentieth Kansas regiment has made for itself a record marvelous and surprising to all but Kansans; a record of such surpassing glory that, in the annals of brave deeds done, it will receive most conspicuous mention; a record that has merited for it every testimonial of love and esteem and appreciation which grateful citizens can bestow.

FROM CONGRESSMAN CHARLES CURTIS.

When I visited President McKinley in August, 1898, and requested that the Twentieth Kansas be sent to Manila, I told him all the members of the regiment needed was an opportunity; they were given that opportunity. By their endurance, hard fighting at the front, and bravery, they have challenged the admiration and won the applause of the civilized world. They left Kansas a little over a year ago, fresh from the plow, shop, store, college, and various walks of life; they return a regiment of veterans, and we are all proud of them. No braver boys ever shouldered their muskets; and while regiments of other states fought to uphold the honor of our country in a war for humanity, no regiment attracted the attention in that war that the Twentieth Kansas did. Kansas had reason to be proud of her soldiers from '61 to '65, and Kansas has reason to be proud of the triumphs of General Funston and the gallant Twentieth Kansas.

FROM CONGRESSMAN J. D. BOWERSOCK.

It has been truly said that our victory over Spain was largely due to the character of "the men behind the guns." In character, capacity and attainments it is doubtful if any volunteer regiment was ever in the field which could justly take precedence

over the Twentieth Kansas. The skimmed milk of Europe settles largely in the East. The unskimmed milk of the East comes west, and the generations which rise in the West are the cream of the nation. From this cream, when the call to arms was made, came the Twentieth Kansas. Comparisons are usually odious, but no regiment which went from the United States to the Spanish war would object to being compared with the Twentieth Kansas. Pennsylvania sent a regiment of favored sons; Minnesota contributed brave men; Nebraska's best blood was freely offered; other states voluntarily laid on the altar of the nation the flower of their youth and manhood; but it remained for Kansas to place in the field a regiment whose colonel won a star, and whose record from first officer to last man on the roll deservedly is one of the brightest and best on the pages of the glorious history of the greatest nation on earth.

FROM CONGRESSMAN CHESTER I. LONG.

If the Twentieth Kansas had done all its fighting during the term of its enlistment, its members would only have done their duty as soldiers, but their greatest work was done afterwards, and in this they showed that they were patriots as well. The country recently welcomed Admiral Dewey on his return from the scene of his glorious victory. Kansas will shortly welcome General Funston and his splendid regiment. The plaudits of the people of this great state are but slight tribute to these heroes. They willingly assisted the President in suppressing the Filipino insurrection. They fought to secure peace and order in the islands that came to us as the fruits of war, and it is well that the state and nation should royally welcome these gallant soldiers to patriotic Kansas.

FROM CONGRESSMAN J. M. MILLER.

The history of the armies of the world furnishes no parallel, in the way of brilliant and gallant achievements of a single regiment of soldiers, to the record made by the "Fighting Twentieth" Kansas regiment in the Philippines. Some of the fiercest encounters in which this regiment was engaged occurred at a time when the only incentive the men had to keep them on the firing line was their desire to uphold the honor of their country and its flag. Their record is one of which the whole state is justly proud.

FROM WILLIAM C. HOOK, JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

No one doubted for a moment, a year ago, that the Twentieth Kansas would give a good account of itself, but few of us even dreamed that its achievements would be such as to astonish the world. The Kansas soldiers have displayed a measure of fortitude in camp and valor in battle that has not been exceeded by warriors of this or any age. Not only have they done their whole duty as patriots, but they have done more. Their feats of daring have nearly all occurred since their term of enlistment expired. They fought and bled and died after they were at liberty to return home. For these reasons, we all say, "Nothing is too good for the Twentieth."

FROM FRANK DOSTER, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Twentieth Kansas has given this state a better right than any other in the sisterhood of the union to be called the mother state of soldiers. It has won for itself a long-lasting name for gallantry in battle and devotion to soldierly duty. Returning to the walks of peace, its individual members, as citizens, can add to its fame by allowing to their friends and neighbors, without contumely, aspersion of patriotism, or harsh disputation, the right to pass judgment upon the worthiness of the conflict in which they engaged and the value to the country and to mankind of the victories they won.

FROM EX-CONGRESSMAN CASE BRODERICK, OF HOLTON.

From the beginning, Kansas has not faltered when there was a right to assert or a call to arms. In the dark days of the civil war Kansas never waited for a draft, but her citizens volunteered to fill each quota of soldiers due until the clouds of battle passed by. It is a proud thing to know that the government will never have to draft a soldier from Kansas while a trace of the spirit of her pioneers remains. The Twentieth Kansas is the first regiment enrolled largely from native sons that has had an opportunity to demonstrate its endurance and heroism in the presence of an enemy. Others have volunteered their services and manifested in every way their patriotic solicitude, but, through no fault of theirs, failed to reach the fighting lines. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, three well-equipped and splendid regiments, would have made enviable records had they been called to the front. More fortunate was the Twentieth. It made its way to the trenches and to the battle-fields, met the enemy, and covered itself with renown. Proud of these boys because they are Kansans; proud because they are heroes and because of their splendid achievements, we heartily welcome them home, and give our best wishes for their future success and happiness.

FROM GEORGE A. CLARK, SECRETARY OF STATE.

The record of the "Fighting Twentieth" in the Philippines has been one of fortitude, valor, and brilliant achievements. The people of Kansas are proud of it. The regiment has done more to advertise Kansas favorably than anything in recent years. A state that can produce such sons must needs be great. No honors the state can bestow are too great for the returning heroes.

FROM FRANK E. GRIMES, STATE TREASURER.

I take infinite pride in the Twentieth Kansas. The stories which drifted over the seas telling of their matchless valor in far-off lands thrilled my heart with pride. Of course, we Kansans were not surprised that "our boys" should set the world afire if they were given the chance, but we are rejoicing indeed that they were given the opportunity to test their speed and mettle, and that they gloriously surpassed our fondest expectations. I have read of the Persian Immortals, the Turkish Janissaries, the Roman Tenth Legion, the British Black Watch, and Napoleon's Old Guard, but for the magnitude of their achievements in one brief cam-

paign the record of the "Fighting Twentieth" surpasses them all. It was the proudest moment of my life when I was permitted to be among the first to bid them "Welcome home!" in San Francisco harbor, and to witness their return to their native land.

FROM GEORGE E. COLE, AUDITOR OF STATE.

What more can I say, than that they have to the fullest measure fulfilled my ideal of the modern American soldier. They have set a new mark that will be difficult to reach by those who follow. There was no emergency that they did not meet; no duty left undone. Future historians will place the Twentieth Kansas on an equal footing with all the heroes of ancient and modern soldiery. Patriotism is the highest sentiment of man and the last refuge of the scoundrel. The world's greatest heroes are her soldiers. The imperishable renown won for Kansas by the gallant Twentieth gives her a mighty boost toward the beckoning stars and adds new names to the world's heroes. Kansans, one and all, admire them, and will show it by a magnificent demonstration, after which let us all find them something to do. A Twentieth honorable discharge is the highest recommendation.

FROM FRANK NELSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The Kansas soldiers, fighting for country and for humanity in the Philippines, have added much to that larger and broader creed which has become a part of our national character and which is destined to touch and change the civilization of all the nations of the world. The best is not too good for the boys of the "Fighting Twentieth."

FROM A. HENLEY, OF LAWRENCE.

When more than a year ago we bade our boys farewell, it was with little thought that when they returned it would be with crowns of glory that will not wither. We knew the stuff of which they were made; we knew the school of experience in which they had learned; we knew that when the war clouds had darkened the land in the past their ancestors had gone forth to battle undaunted by war's alarms, and had won victories at which the world wondered; and we knew what our boys would do should opportunity offer; and when opportunity came they did not allow it to pass unaccepted. When first they entered San Francisco they were ragged, untrained, awkward squads; when the Golden Gate opened to receive them upon their return they were veterans, skilled warriors—soldiers that a Caesar, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, might have longed to command. Without a blot or a stain upon its fair name the regiment returns to us, and we gladly give honors for the living, while tears for the brave dead come unbidden even in the gladness of the welcome. They come back to us, those boys of ours, crowned with the garlands of victory, proudly conscious of a duty well done, and the whole great nation bows down in grateful acknowledgment of the bravery of the Kansas heroes.

Credit where Credit is Due.

In conclusion, the compilers of this volume desire to express thanks to those who have aided in its preparation. Of necessity the matter has been collected in haste, and such minor inaccuracies as have crept in will be corrected in a subsequent edition.

Credit is due to Clarence Hall, of Lawrence, Charles M. Harger, of Abilene, William Biddle, of Leavenworth, H. J. Allen, of Ottawa, Charles Blood and Sidney Whisner, of Kansas City, Kan., Mr. Beebe, of Salina, and S. McMurty, of Coffeyville, for photographs of the regimental officers. Credit for the roster is due to the *Kansas City Star*, whose correspondent, John M. Steele, has been the Twentieth's historian since it was mustered in. The *Kansas City Times* and *Journal* have also contributed towards the data used. None of these newspapers, however, is in any way identified with this publication.

The tributes from President McKinley and Secretary Root are features of special interest, for it is seldom indeed that men in such exalted offices condescend to go on record for purposes of this kind. Joseph L. Bristow, Governor Stanley and ex-Governor Leedy are also to be thanked for contributing to the *Souvenir's* success. As for Joseph G. Waters and Eugene F. Ware, the gratitude of the regiment, in addition to our own gratitude, is theirs.



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